The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Forty Thousand Pensioners of the War of 1812.

Thirty-five Millions Required to Pay Them.

The New Orleans Outrage Planned by Grant and Casey.

Conditions of the Sale of the New Bonds.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of Pentions estimates that there are at least forty thousand people, soldiers and widows, of the war of 1812, who will be entitled to pensions under the act of February 14, 1871. This number will require the sum of four million dollars annually. When the bill was under discussion last winter, the maximum number of the pensioners living was supposed to be only nine thousand, but the estimate of the commissioner is most likely to be correct. This will require an appropriation for pensions next year of fully thirty-five millions of dollars. The total number of applications for 1812 pensions to date is 30,340.

Collector Casey's handiwork is plainly visible in the Louisiana Republican difficulties, and the whole business of having the troops at the convention was arranged between Casey and Grant at the conferences these two have had at Long Branch recently. Grant and Casey were both determined LA. Gov. Dunn's side should win, even if it became necessary to employ the whole military force in Louisiana to make it so.

Frank W. Morgan, an escaped jail-bird from Illinois, who was arrested here some days ago for forgery on the Pension Office, has been turned over to Illinois officers on a requisition from the Governor of that State.

Among other national banks authorized to commence business to-day were the Valley National Bank of St. Louis, Dwight Burke, President; James T. Howenstein, Cashier; capital, $350,000. City National Bank, Covington, Ky.; J. B. Hearne, President; J. B. Jones, Cashier; capital, $250,000. National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; W. A. Buster, President; J. Craig, Cashier; capital, $350,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

CIRCULARS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following to the National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1871.—SIR: I take the liberty to inform you that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds offered by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, being about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The arrangement is subject to the condition that the National Banks of the United States shall have the opportunity, within sixty days from this date, to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding fifty millions of dollars in all. Banks making or obtaining subscriptions in coin will be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositaries of the public money, upon the usual condition of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, bonds of the United States for the security of such deposit. At the commencement of each month, notice will be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin, for the month, with interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notice. As the bonds specified shall mature, deposits will be withdrawn from the several banks proportionately. A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed upon all subscriptions made or obtained by national banks.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Cashiers of National Banks.

The following letter was to-day sent to the agents heretofore designated:

Negotiations having been perfected for the sale of the remainder of the two hundred millions of five per cent. bonds offered to the Public by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, the authority of the agents as heretofore designated is limited to the sale of an equal amount of four and a half and five per cent. bonds, or equal amounts of four and five per cent. bonds.

DEFENSE OF THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

A report has been published, charging John W. Douglass, late Collector of the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania, and now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with being a defaulter to the amount of $4,000, which is being charged on the books of the Treasury Department as a balance due from him. On inquiry to-day, it is ascertained that, when Collector of the district of Pennsylvania, his deputy stole from the office $17,000. Douglass recovered $9,000 from his deputy's sureties, and paid this into the Treasury, and charged the $8,000 against which he realized by the sale and mortgage of his own private property. A credit has been given him for $1,000 subsequently, thus reducing the balance due to the Government to $6,000. A claim for relief is now pending before Congress.

NAVAL DEAD-BEATS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that within several weeks at least six persons have been practicing impositions in various parts of the country under the false assumption of being officers of the navy.

THE PERKINS CLAIM.

Parties interested deny that Mrs. Perkins has sold her claim against the Russian Government.

INDIANS CLAIMING SCHOOL PRIVILEGES.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A Washington dispatch says that Ashley yesterday presented an argument to the Interior Department on behalf of the claim of the Indians to the rights they have in the property and school system, jointly with the whites. The particular question now to be decided is whether the present Board of Trustees shall be given patents for about 7,000 acres of trust lands, which were bought by the Ashley syndicate. The question opens up the whole case, and it will require considerable time to examine all the evidence and make up a decision.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati and Portsmouth Road.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Complete surveys of the Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati railroad have been made, and will soon be laid before the officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The entire distance is about 90 miles, which may be reduced to 80. The maximum grade is 85 feet. There will be not exceeding 600 feet of tunneling. It is thought the grading of the entire distance will not cost over one million dollars.

SALES OF PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The total taxable property, according to the report of the Board of Equalization, is $186,000,000, the Board having increased the amount over the assessors' returns $16,000,000. Of this amount $68,000,000 are personal, and $118,000,000 real property. The county, outside of the city, has $53,000,000 real, and $8,000,000 personal. Total for Hamilton county, $237,000,000.

THE SUNDAY LAW QUESTION.

It was whispered here to-day that a movement was on foot for independent action of the friends of the Sunday laws, at the October election, so far as the members of the Legislature are concerned. Prominent men opposing the repeal, however, state that no such action is now anticipated, but that they are determined not to support any one favoring the repeal. The politicians are much concerned at the general situation of affairs.

THE BLIND.

The Convention of Instructors at Indianapolis—Schools for the Blind—National Association — The Louisville Institute.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 10.—The convention of instructors of the blind adopted resolutions, that, for the proper organization of institutions for the blind, three departments are coessential, viz: literary, musical, and mechanical, and that each department should afford such facilities as will meet the actual circumstances and requirements of the blind in the several schools.

The committee appointed to report a plan for a National Association submitted their report. It provides for an association to be composed of superintendents of institutions and one teacher from each institution.

The resolution previously submitted, disapproving of the education of the deaf and dumb and blind in the same institution, was adopted after a long discussion.

The resolution indorsing the American printing house at Louisville was adopted.

Reply to the Centennial Message.

LONE BRANCH, August 10.—The President sent the following to Earl Dalkeith, presiding officer of the Scott Centennial Celebration at Edinburg, Scotland:

TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL DALKEITH, EDINBURG: Owing to absence from home, I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the centennial celebration of that eminent scholar and historian whose birth you commemorate. The American people, who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works on history, poetry and fiction, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship, and reciprocate them all sincerely.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The President will remain here five weeks, and then visit his father, in Kentucky, returning to Washington in October.

NEW YORK.

Three Juries Investigating the Great Explosion—Arrangements for the Italian Parade—The Sufferers from Yellow Fever at Buenos Ayres.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Messrs. Fletcher, Vanderbilt and Copeland, commissioners appointed by U. S. Inspector Low to make a thorough investigation into the condition of the boiler of the Westfield, to-day presented a report, stating that they found, by repeated tests, the steam-gauge safety-valve in good working order, and at on time indicating less than the true pressure of steam, while the lock-up safety-valve was found rusted or incorrectly set, so that it required several pounds more steam than indicated to raise it. The iron of the boiler was carefully tested, showing its strength to be fully five thousand and seventy-nine pounds to the square inch when tried with the grain, and forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds when tested across the grain. Mr. Fletcher and Vanderbilt subsequently testified that they found an old defect in the boiler, probably started by the workmen when made, and which could not have been discovered when inspected.

THIRD FIR INQUEST.

Coroner Whitehead, of Brooklyn, began an investigation to-day, making three now in progress.

OPPOSITION FERRY.

A movement was lately inaugurated by the Staten Island and Elizabeth Ferry Company to es tablish an opposition line to the island.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

This afternoon the body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, floated into the docks at the foot of Ling street, Brooklyn.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Some of the papers say that a large amount of five-dollar counterfeit notes on the Ninth National Bank of this city, and twenties and fives on other city banks, are in circulation here. Colonel C. C. Whitely, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, pronounces the whole story a fabrication.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

A boiler in the Brooklyn Navy Yard exploded yesterday, but no one was hurt. The officials are very reticient about the affair.

A CATHOLIC ORGAN ON THE ITALIAN PARADE.

The Freeman's Journal, the leading Catholic organ, in an editorial to-day on the proposed Italian procession on the 26th, says there is not the least danger of assault, and advises every respectable Catholic to avoid looking at it, but let it die in its nastiness unnoticed.

ABSCONDING TREASURER ARRESTED.

Solomon Pugh, treasurer of the building association of Lancaster, who left that city with twenty thousand dollars belonging to the association, was arrested at Williamsburg today. He will be sent to Baltimore to-night.

THE CITY CREDIT.

The Evening Express, in an article on the city credit, says:

"The credit of New York city is good, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the Radical clique to break it down. Rothchilds recently took 3,000,000 of the city's bonds and offered them at par. They have since received bids for ten millions at an advance of six per cent. upon the price they paid.

CEMETERY SOLD.

Evergreen Cemetery, Long Island, was sold to-day at public auction, and purchased by Sylvester A. Beard for $30,000.

AN APPEAL FROM BUENOS AYRES.

An appeal has been received from Buenos Ayres, setting forth the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in that country, and asking donations in aid of the sufferers.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT.

Captain Wm. P. Burns, a well-known Irish patriot, died yesterday. He had been for some years past an editorial writer on the Herald.

A COLORADO GRAZING FARM.

P. T. Barnum and General Schofield and brother have purchased thirty thousand acres of land in Colorado. They will stock it with one thousand head of fine blooded cattle, and, if these prove profitable, will follow with larger investments.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Jacob Fisenhard, a German butcher in Christie street, attempted to punish his little son for a trifling misdemeanor yesterday, and injured the lad so badly that he died in few hours.

MORE DEATHS.

John S. Roberts and Henry Storms, both scalded by the explosion of the Westfield, died at Bellevue Hospital this morning.

THE TURNFEST.

At the close of the German Turnfest yesterday Diplomas were awarded in the following order: Excellence, C. Stapi, of New York; F. Schmidt, Jacksonville, Florida; F. Meyer, St. Louis; F. Probst, of Chicago; E. Fridler, of Chicago; Theodore Buntz, of Philadelphia; O. Fischer, of Brooklyn; E. Lictagon and R. Neusch, of New York; F. Gatz, of Chicago; E. Miller, of New York; E. Markus and Pronie Turner of Chicago. Excellence in fencing and bayonet exercises: Wm. Fletcher, Randolph; Wm. Schmitz, of Brooklyn. Diploma and laurel wreaths for proficiency in class exercises were awarded as follows: First prize to class at Chicago, the leader of which H. Maltorn is leader; second prize to Pittsburg class, H. Schmitz, leader; third prize to St. Louis class, H. Storm, leader.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ITALIAN PARADE.

The Italian celebration of the 26th inst. promises to be a very fine affair. Delegations will be present from Baltimore and Philadelphia to take part in the demonstration. As a general invitation is to be issued to all associations, of whatever nationality, favorable to the cause of Italian unity. The colored population will also be invited to join.

IRISH ORGANIZATIONS CONSOLIDATING.

At a meeting of the Irish Confederation today Thos. Clarke Luby, a recently arrived Fenian exile, announced that by next Saturday a fusion would be effected between the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish Confederation, and that henceforward they would act in concert.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak; opening at 111¾, and so continuing until after the Government sale, when it gradually advanced to and closed at 112¾. Loans were made at 2, 3, 4 and 1-64 of 1 per cent. for use.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $74,000,000.

Cliques bought largely to prevent a decline. The firmer feeling was due to the decrease in bullion in the Bank of England.

The Government bond market at the close was heavy at '62 bonds and steady in the balance of the list.

In regard to the new loan, Secretary Boutwell has revoked all agencies in Europe and America, che usual monthly programme bond purchases by the Treasury is to be continued, and, in addition, '62s will be called in as new bonds are issued.

The Stock market has been active, with frequent fluctuations. The bears have used all their efforts to depress prices, but the whole list has stood firm against their attacks. Reading, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Wabash are the strongest stocks, and judging from the character of buyers, will probably go higher. The market at the close was firm and higher, with considerable recovery in some shares from the lowest point in the day. Reading, New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi and Union Pacific were quite active in late dealings. The decline in the earlier hours of the day was based on the low rates in Western-bound freights and the increased activity in money.

The Money market was more active this afternoon, and closing rates on call were 3½@4 ₱ cent.

Tennessees have been the feature in Southern securities, being strong and active. North Carolinas better; others dull.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116½	Old Virginia	54
Coupons of 1868	113	Old N. Carolina	45½
Coupons of 1864	113½	New N. Carolina	27
Coupons of 1865	114½		
Coupons of 1865, new	113½		
Coupons of 1867	113½		
Coupons of 1868	113½		
Five-twenties	113½		
Currency 6's	134½		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95½	Old Virginia	54
Old Tennessee	75½	Old N. Carolina	45½
New Tennessee	75¾	New N. Carolina	27
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78½	Rock Island	103¾
Western U. Tel'gh.	60⅞	New Jersey Cent'l	103⅝
Quicksilver	11⅜	St. Paul	69½
Mariposa	8¾	Do. preferred	67
Do. preferred	8¾	Tol. & Wabash	69¾
Adams Express	59½	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	44¾	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	56	Terre Haute	34
U. S. Express	56	Do. preferred	55
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton	104
N. Y. Central, con.	96⅜	Do. preferred	127
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	94⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	30½	C. C. & C.	97
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	144
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	109¾
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	92
Reading	114¼	Ill. Cent.	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	32¾
Pittsburgh	113	Cent'l Pac. bonds	85
Northwestern	70½	Union Pac. bonds	87
Do. preferred	92¾		

BASE BALL.

Mutuals vs. Atlantics.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Mutuals defeated the Atlantics to-day—16 to 12.

AMATEUR MIXED.

The New York Gold Exchange Bank nine defeated Henry Clews & Co.'s nine—55 to 39.

FOREIGN.

The Ballot Bill Defeated in the English House of Lords.

Great Dissatisfaction in the French Army.

Arrest of Suspected Conspirators in Russia.

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, August 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone announced the postponement of the Queen's departure for Balmoral, which had been arranged for next week, in deference to the condition of public business. The date of the prorogation of Parliament is therefore yet uncertain.

Monsell, Postmaster General, announced that a reduction of the telegraph tolls to six pence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office.

Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defense of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that the military maneuvers to take place in Berkshire during the coming autumn promised excellent results.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon made a lengthy argument in favor of the ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in the most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions.

The Earl of Shaftsbury made a demand for two months' time for the discussion of the question of the ballot. A vigorous debate ensued, participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other peers, and strong expressions in relation to the bill were made on all sides. Finally, the House divided and the bill was rejected, the majority against the Government being 49.

Royal Tourists.

The Prince Imperial, of Germany, Frederick William, and his wife, the Princess Royal, of England, have visited Salisbury cathedral and the ruins of Stonehenge.

Londonderry Anniversary.

The authorities of Londonderry have taken stringent precautions against disturbances upon the 12th inst., the anniversary of raising the siege of the town in 1689.

Russia Arming Against Germany.

[World Special.]

LONDON, August 10.—Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

Alabama Claims Commission.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed Counsel and Representative Arbitrator, on the part of England, in the case of the Alabama claims.

Public Meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A meeting will be held in London on Sunday to protest against the execution of any Fenian prisoners and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phœnix-park meeting in Dublin.

Fenian Songs Prohibited.

An order has been issued prohibiting all processions in Londonderry on the anniversary of the siege of that city in 1689.

FRANCE.

The Extension of Thiers' Term.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—The motion for the prolongation for three years of the office of Thiers, as Chief Executive of power, will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow. Favre, it is made known, therein for the resignation of Thiers, in the event of the dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office.

The Communist Trials.

The court-martial has sentenced Roques, formerly Receiver of Prefecture, to penal servitude for life, the official prosecutor having insisted that the moderation of the language of the accused entitled him to some favor.

Evidence has been given in the case of M. Assi in relation to his conduct upon the occasion of the strike at La Creusat.

The prosecution complain bitterly of the comments of the press upon their cases.

Algerians Submitting.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—Advices from Algeria report a continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and may say that the insurgents are rapidly submitting to the authority of the government.

Assembly Business.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly has finally rejected the 90 per cent. duties on articles of luxury. Assembly to-day, Detillard submitted a motion providing for the spontaneous assemblage of a federal council in cas : the government is overthrown. The motion of deceitful bill was finally passed by the Assembly. A supplementary bill, relative to the Department of the Seine, will soon be introduced.

Victory in Algeria.

A dispatch on the Minister of War from Gen. Lillelemond, commanding in Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the Insurgents at West Sabel.

Murder of Lecompte and Thomas.

Evidence has been placed before the court-martial which is trying the murderers of the National Guard of Paris ordered the assassination of Gen. Lecompte and Clement Thomas. The statement, which was made by several witnesses, is explicitly charged the navy.

Dissatisfaction in the Army.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Private mail dispatches from France state there is serious discontent in the ranks of the army among old imperialists, recently prisoners in Germany, and the new element is being introduced by the Thiers government. It is also generally believed that Gambetta is plotting against Thiers, and that nobody will be surprised if the clever lawyer-statesman seizes the opportunity to proclaim himself once more dictator.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—In the Assembly last evening M. Dammas submitted a motion providing for the distribution of the remuneration for losses sustained by the departments during the war, at the hands of a commission, to be appointed by the people's branch department. The proposition was violently opposed by M. Victor Le Franc. It was not acted upon.

RUSSIA.

Political Arrests.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A Herald St. Petersburg letter mentions the discovery of the existence of an organization, with apparently well-concocted schemes, aimed at the Government of the Empire, and whose plans indicated association with the purposes of the international organizations of the continent. Among the plotters are bobbinet manufacturers, merchants and students, but the prisoners manifested a total ignorance of the objects for which the society worked.

SPAIN.

Visit to the Eastern Provinces.

MADRID, August 9.—King Amadeus will at a very early day, visit Valadolid and the eastern provinces of Spain.

GERMANY.

Withdrawal of the Troops.

BERLIN, August 10.—The Emperor William has not yet replied to the convention for the evacuation of the French departments of the Seine and Oise.

King Louis and the Emperor.

MUNICH, August 10.—King Louis, of Bavaria, goes to Schwandorf, from the upper Palatinate, to meet the Emperor William on his journey to Austria, and escort him through the Bavarian dominions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—5:00 P. M.—Consols 93⅛; 5-20s of '62, 93¾; do. '65, 93¾; '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 93⅝. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,197,000.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—Petroleum firm at 49.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—P. M.—Cotton, the market is dull: middling uplands 8¾d; middling Orleans 9¼d.; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Wheat, winter 10s 9d. Pork 46s 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 45s.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations since Wednesday afternoon, and the high pressure which was then over Ohio and Indiana is now central over Maryland. The barometer has fallen somewhat to-day on the Gulf and South Atlantic States; it continues rising in the Middle and New England States. The low pressure then advancing over Minnesota is now confined to small isolated areas in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and the pressure is now rising in Minnesota. Southeasterly winds with cloudy weather are reported this evening from Louisiana to North Carolina; and rain has fallen to-day from Tennessee eastward; brisk Southern winds with fine weather, very generally reported from Indiana to Missouri and northward. Northwesterly winds, with clear and hazy weather, have prevailed in New England and New York.

PROBABILITIES.—The area of cloud and rain in the Carolinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, with easterly winds on the middle Atlantic coast, and threatening weather. On Friday pleasant weather will probably continue in New England and a low pressure in Wisconsin, extending to Lake Huron, and threatning weather and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northwards. The barometer will probably continue low in the Southern and Gulf States, with numerous local rains in the evening from Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

A Putting Forth of Principles for 1872 —The St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The declaration of principles with which the National Labor Party propose to go before the country next year is as follows: Referring to a call for a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President they say: "In making this call and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons as well as remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain; starting them with the maxim that our Government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect the property and enforce the natural rights, and thus give to all an equitable chance in the race of life. The land, water, air, and all the natural elements are common gifts, and governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication, and that as trustees they have no right to alienate it without the consent of the owners freely given; that all class legislation whereby these original and common elements or the proceeds of the same are enhanced by intelligent labor are perverted from their original design, and made to inure to the benefit of producers and the injury of consumers is wrong, and a subversion of the purposes of good government; that all able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by useful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and the Legislature should tend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are true, our Government is wholly perverted from its true design and the sacred names of Democracy and Republicanism are synonyms of despotism, and parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people. We need only point to the fact that, in this benefi cent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually sprouting beneath the products of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants. Compelled—from unjust conditions, in sickness and misfortune—to become paupers and vagrants. Pauperism and crime are prevailing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is these that we propose to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuse inflicted on labor, a superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive. Chattel slavery has passed into history, but the habits and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation in respect to the division of its products. The difference lies only in the wrongs discharged by these results, and concentrating them in the few capitalists who are now the masters and dictate the terms, and thus all labor is practically placed in the same condition of serfdom before his emancipation. In thus placing it, the interest of all labor becomes common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they succeed. What are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

1. Banking and monied monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of the non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

2. Consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear, for the benefit of the stockholders and stock jobbers.

3. Manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed out and the price of labor and its products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of th e capitalists.

4. The land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few speculations and speculators.

5. Commercial and grain monopolists, speculating and enriching their bloated corporations on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purposes, and so far as possible to remedy these evils and remove their results:

First—By establishing a monetary system, based on the facts and resources of the nation, in the exchange of labor, by the Government, and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce. To this end the circulating notes of national and State banks, as well as all substitutes for a full legal tender order, should be withdrawn from circulation and a paper currency issued by the Government, which shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, including imports included, and declared the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders for Government bonds, bearing three per cent. interest, and the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds, at their option. Appealing to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds, and the volume of currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or the non-producing capital and productive industry.

Second—By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted—gold, when specifically promised—but all other forms of indebtedness, including the present greenback issue, bonds, shall be discharged at the earliest option of the Government, in legal-tender currency, or lawful money of the United States, without funding it in long bonds or in any way increasing the gold-paying and untaxed obligations of the Government.

Third—By preserving inviolate the public domain for actual settlers, limiting the sale.

Fourth—By a tariff for revenue alone, believing as we do that the reduction of interest to a just rate will do more to increase the rewards of labor in the production of wealth and industry, and to encourage the development of agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and mechanical resources, than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

Fifth—By restraining, or, if needs be, abolishing corporation monopolies, interdicting class legislation, and confining all legislation to national objects, subjecting the military to the civil authorities, and reducing the army to a strictly peace standard, and conditing its operations to very limited numbers.

Sixth—By requiring that in all future wars, the means necessary for their prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed on the feeble earnings of labor.

Seventh—By adopting an Indian policy founded on natural justice, by which many valuable lives, and many millions of money will be annually saved.

Eighth—By holding legislators to a more rigid accountability, by requiring the submission of important questions to the people, other fundamental laws affecting the general interest of society, to a vote of the whole people.

Ninth—By prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile laborers, and protecting labor from all unnecessary burdens.

By encouraging every honest effort, and the building up of such manufacturing industries throughout the country.

Eleventh—By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests, the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and cement the affections of the people to the Government.

Twelfth—By the creation of a board of management of the currency and revenue, to consist of one member of intelligence and business men as may be necessary to transact the fiscal affairs of the government, which board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the currency, and empowered to employ and have the oversight of the clerical force and other officers and agents required in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to this department. The same rule to be applied to the Postoffice and Interior Departments, as far as may be practicable, the heads of the respective departments to be presidents of such boards.

FIRES.

Manufactories Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the soap-works of John Hueberle, the morocco-dressing works of Matthew Hunmel, and ten dwelling-houses and a number of other buildings were seriously damaged. Loss $50,000; insurance light.

AN INCENDIARY'S WORK.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., August 10.—A fire in Rochester, N. H., this morning destroyed the furniture and carpet store of Charles Bickford, the store store of W. P. Elsas, Holmes' grocery, Sanborn's millinery store and dwelling, and the house and barn of Mrs. W. B. Hodgson. Loss $30,000; insurance $11,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN BORIE'S WAREHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A fire in McKean, Hall & Borie's extensive warehouse this morning, destroyed 5,000 barrels of bone black, but the prompt closing by steam machinery of the iron shutters saved the main building, which was at one time in imminent danger.

PACKING-BOX FACTORY BURNED.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A fire occurred in J. H. Swift's packing-box manufactory today. Loss estimated at $20,000.

COAL MINE ON FIRE.

MAUCH CHUNCK, PENN., August 10.—A fire broke out at the head of slope No. 8, inside of No. 6 mine of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, this morning. There were only a few men inside. All got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein, which extends to Tomaqua.

A HEAVY LOSS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 10.—The Rochester Hydraulic Company's building was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $147,000; insurance $79,000.

WEST INDIES.

Cuban Generals Executed.

HAVANA, August 10.—The insurgent Generals, Quesada and Figueredo, have been executed at Santiago de Cuba.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Espana, from Cadiz, now a week overdue at this port.

Shoals of Whales—Mining Troubles.

KINGSTON, JAM., Aug. 10.—Immense shoals of whales have appeared in the Bay of Panama. Many were killed.

Valparaiso advices to July 15th state that the Chilian laborers are leaving the Puruvian mines to work on the railroad, and serious consequences to mining enterprises are anticipated.

BUFFENBARGER.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Ohio Poisoning Case—Testimony of the Chemist and Physician —Verdict of the Jury.

"A Cup of Cold Pisen."

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—The investigation of the Coroner in the Buffenbarger poisoning case closed to-day, and the jury returned the following verdict:

"After hearing the testimony, we, the jury, do find and say that arsenic was administered to the deceased, Peter Buffenbarger, by some person or persons unknown."

Prof. Wormley and Dr. Collins were the only material witnesses examined. The following is the substance of Prof. Wormley's testimony:

On the 17th of February last I received from the coroner and Dr. Sprague, of London, two jars said to contain the stomach and liver of a human subject. At the time of receiving the jars I made no critical examination. They were retained in a safe place till the 28th of May last, when I commenced an examination. The stoppers of the jars were in place, tied with twine and sealed with cealing-wax over the twine. I opened the jars, and first made a physical examination of the contents. In the larger jar I found a mass of matter which, on minute examination, proved to be a stomach and a large mass of what is known as omentum. The stomach was entire, the tissue being preserved. The structure of the other organs was well preserved, but at first it was difficult to make out the separate parts.

In the other jar I found what appeared to be remnants of a liver. The structure was well preserved. Within the gall bladder was some matter apparently in the form of gall.

After thus making a physical examination, I proceeded to make a chemical examination of the contents separately. The parts first examined were the contents of the smaller jar. These were cut into small pieces as extracted with diluted hydro-chloric acid until the tissue was entirely broken up. The solution thus obtained was examined chemically for poisonous substances. In this solution I detected a very minute quantity of arsenic, but quite sufficient to establish its presence beyond all doubt. The solids were very carefully preserved.

The next step in the analysis was with reference to the contents of the larger jar, which contained the stomach and a mass of matter. The solids were cut into small pieces and extracted with diluted hydro-chloric acid, and the liquids separated from the remaining solids. A chemical examination of the liquid or extracts thus obtained showed the presence of arsenic in decidedly larger quantities than found in the liver. I may remark that the quantity was large enough to enable identification by different tests.

The next step was with the solids of the liver, now dissolved by the acid. These were re-examined, from the fact that diluted hydro-chloric acid will not always extract all the arsenic that might be present, nor would it extract any arsenic which had passed into the form of sulphuric. These solids were now treated so as to take up all the arsenic and the final extract examined. The extract thus obtained was found to contain an appreciable quantity of arsenic, there being sufficient present that one-eighth part of the final solution would furnish evidence of the presence of the poison. This final extract was examined by three different tests, all of which proved conclusively the presence of the poison.

The solids from the stomach, now dissolved by the acid, were next examined, so as to take up arsenic, if present in any form under which it might exist. The examination of the ex tract thus obtained did not furnish a trace o arsenic.

That concluded the chemical examination.

Question by the coroner—Is it possible to introduce arsenic into the liver after death?

Answer—Yes, referring in general terms.

Question—Did you recover sufficient arsenic to cause death?

Answer—I did not; that is, under ordinary circumstances.

Question—Might there have been any more arsenic in the body, at the time of death, than was recovered?

Answer—Yes.

Question—If there was any more, what became of it?

Answer—I could not say what became of it. There may be a large quantity in the body at the time of death and it may entirely disappear. The finding of a small quantity is not proof that there was not a large quantity at the time of death, neither is it proof that there was a large quantity.

At this hour, five o'clock, the jury adjourned till one and a half p. m.

After the close of Professor Wormley's testimony, other testimony was introduced showing that the organs examined by Wormley were taken from the body of Peter Buffenbarger.

The evidence of Dr. Collins did not vary from the statement sent on Monday night.

SMASHES.

Railroad Accident in Maine—Train Precipitated Through a Bridge—Cars Torn to Pieces—Two Men Killed.

BANGOR, Aug. 9.—As the Maine Central railway train was entering the city to-night, the bridge across Hampden road gave way, causing a general smash up, and killing one person outright and injuring thirty, more or less seriously. The engine and a portion of the baggage car passed over the bridge in safety. The train, consisting of a smoking car, three passenger cars, and one Pullman palace car, was tumbled into the street of the city. The smoking car was plunged a distance of twenty feet into the street, following by the two passenger cars, and all three were completely torn to pieces. The rear passenger car plunged down the abyss, striking upon the forward end, crushing it in, while the rear was precipitated at an angle of 45 degrees by broken timbers and abutments. The Pullman palace car remained upon the track, being but slightly damaged by the fall. The preceding car, though none of its passengers were in any way injured. Wm. Percival, brakeman, was killed while standing at his post on the front platform. He was instantly crushed to death. The train being behind time, was running at a great rate of speed to make up time, and the loss of life would have been fearful, but for the small number of passengers. Many passengers were dug out unhurt from the mass of debris, to which the train had been reduced. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the bridge, it having been built of the timber on which the work had been begun to-day. The whole community is discussing the accident, its cause, and will demand a searching investigation of the circumstances. Up to midnight the injured were doing well. Thomas Gallagher, boiler-maker, of East Boston, died from his injuries. When the accident was known, the citizens hurried to the scene of the disaster, and rendered to the injured every possible assistance.

LATER.

BANGOR, Aug. 10.—The sufferers from the Maine Central disaster are all reported doing well and in a fair way for recovery. A coroner's inquest is being held upon the body of Thomas Gallagher, and will afterwards adjourn to the place of the disaster. The whole number of injured reached fifty.

RAILROAD DISASTER IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The up train of the Houston and Great Northern road, pushing two flats, containing the officers of the company, was run off the track by obstructions, placed by malicious persons, fifteen miles above Houston, Texas. Dr. C. G. Young, President, and William W. Wilson, assistant civil engineer, were killed. Turner, a brakeman, is probably fatally and C. E. Noble, chief engineer, severely injured. Several others are slightly wounded.

THE SOUTH.

Bridal Trip to the Capital.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Hon. Logan H. Roots, member of Congress from the First Arkansas district, passed here to-day, en route to Washington on his wedding tour.

A PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 10.—Jno. Davidson, the pedestrian, has now been walking two days and nights. He carries a blacksmith's anvil a half hour every twelve hours, and walks backwards a half mile every twelve hours. He rests only thirty-eight minutes every twenty-four hours. His task will be accomplished at midnight on Saturday night. He holds up pretty well, but it is generally thought he will fail.

THE MURDER OF FULTON.

Brooks and Hodge, leaders of the Brindlefall faction of the Republican party, have just returned from Monticello, and give substantially the

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, '71.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Crab Orchard races begin on the 15th instant, and continue during the week. There is a fine list of entries.

A Mrs. Barnett was struck by lightning at Curdsville, on Monday evening, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

A man by the name of John Kaufman was shot and instantly killed, in Meade county, last Sunday, by David W. Emery.

The Cynthiana Democrat says: "Henry Brooking, a person of color, being only 5 years old, would be left at the bar for so many weeks in the freshness and the turbidity of the water in the lake, have well-nigh disappeared, and our bathing is now as fine and fair as ever. Fortunately, our oyster beds have not been injured by the long influx of sweet water, but are as good as ever, and will have never been so good or so abundant as this season."

Gatesville, Texas, is excited over the appearance of an immense orang-outang in its vicinity. The animal is described as being about seven feet high, and covered from head to foot with a thick coating of hair. Its eyes shine like fire, and it possesses a double row of murderous-looking teeth. When last seen, it had in one hand a large crooked stick, and under the other arm, a young calf, apparently just killed. A hunting party has been organized to capture or kill the monster.

A gypsy woman in Missouri persuaded a wealthy farmer that there was vast wealth hidden on his land, and that the only way to find it was by planting three thousand five hundred dollars as a basis of operation. The money was planted, a large pentacle described with that as a center, and the farmer deposited at one angle, to remain blindfolded while the incantations proceeded. He is now searching for hidden treasures with a vengeance, and would like also to find a certain gypsy woman.

The Savannah (Ga.) dry-dock, work on which was commenced in 1869, will be finished this week. The Advertiser says of it: "The length of the dock is 565 feet by 80 feet top, and 45 feet bottom width. The pumps are the largest and most powerful ever used in this section of country, and are capable of throwing about 18,000 gallons of water per minute. The entrance to the dock has been thoroughly dredged, and a channel way of sufficient depth of water for approach on a spring, and from 16 to 16½ feet on an ordinary high tide."

Mr. L. N. Casanova, a Cuban gentleman farming in Amherst county, Va., informs the Lynchburg Republican that he has a plan on foot, and is believed in process of successful execution, for the introduction of a considerable number of Cuban families into Fauquier county. The proposed immigrants are, for the most part, of the best social class of that island. The Cubans, according to Mr. Casanova, are tired of living under the bane of Spanish despotism. They have money, industry, and what is perhaps equally important, they are not divided from us by political gaps nor differences of political faith.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says: "A painful and sad accident occurred at the Clover Hill mines on Friday. While the engines which run the pumps at the Raccoon Pit were in operation, it was discovered that the lowest one, which is fifteen hundred feet from the mouth of the incline, had suddenly stopped. On going below to ascertain the cause, it was found that Wm. Thomas, the young man who had charge of the engine, had been caught by the machinery and crushed to death. His head and shoulders were broken, and the upper part of his body horribly mangled. He was entirely alone, running the engine at the lowest depth of the mines, and no one else in the darkness and loneliness of the lower regions knew how he came to his death. He was a steady, sober young man, and leaves a widow and two children to render him any assistance. It is supposed that the accident occurred in consequence of his dizziness, produced by the heat."

We take the following from the Bay St. Louis (La.) Gazette: "On Friday last a deplorable affair occurred near the residence of our townsman, Mr. D. C. Stanley, a few miles north of the town of Gainesville. It seems there was one of the buildings attached to the place a school-house in fact, where some twenty or thirty children were in the habit of assembling. It appears that between two of the boys attending this school, a son of Mr. Morris Bloxham and a son of Chas. Boyer, a dispute and little fisticuff had taken place, such as will take place among boys of any age, and the former, feeling himself aggrieved, went home to tell his father, who immediately proceeded to the school-house and lodged a shotgun until the scholars were dismissed—among them two sons of Morris Blackwell. The younger one of the two, who only had the fisticuff with his son, was selected as the victim. The boy ran, but was selected as the victim. The boy ran, but was selected with a heavy stick and brained him fatefully. The boy ruptured upon the elder one a poor, helpless cripple, whom he cut across the body with a knife in such a horrible manner that all the intestines protruded. The boy lingered in great agony on Mr. Stanley's gallery for almost a day, when death came to his relief. The murderer escaped into Pearl-river swamp, but his neighbors propose to get up a general hunt for him."

An exchange tells us that "the greatest beer-drinker at the Heidelberg University last year was a young man from Kentucky." Kentuckians do nothing by halves. That young man set out to drink beer, and he drinks it, and of course drinks more than anybody else. It would be the same way with him in every other laudable undertaking. If, for instance, he were to make statesmanship instead of lager-beer his specialty, a yoke of oxen couldn't hold him away from the White House.

"When rogues fall out," says the adage. The rogues in Louisiana have fallen out, and it is to be hoped that honest people will come by their rights at last. Yet these same rogues, who are now denouncing and exposing each other so ferociously, have been held up before the people of the North as models of loyalty,—the only persons fit to be trusted,—and have been protected in their villainies by Congress, the President and the army, to the exclusion of the best and most responsible elements in the State. Such is the way of reconstruction. It was so illustrated in Tennessee and Alabama and Virginia, where the rogues fell out as soon as the plunder began to be exhausted. For a time it was enough to gorge the most insatiate appetite. But there is an end even to pillage; and with the approach of this end came combustion and revelation. It is well.

HORACE GREELEY means business. He is not going to be shrugged out of this serious pretensions to the Presidency by those who would class him among the women-suffrage dawdlers and so dismiss him into the limbo of laughter and absurdity. Four years ago Mr. CHASE was very prominently spoken of as a Democratic nominee. If the Democrats are forced to take a Radical next year, why not HORACE GREELEY? This is about the sum of HORACE'S philosophy. He thinks that, as the nominee of the conservative elements, he could best GRANT; that he could divide the Republicans and secure all the Democrats and walk into the White House, white hat and all, "like a little man." Let the elements be composed. Let the lion and the lamb lie down together. What does Mr. STEPHENS say to HORACE GREELEY and ROBERT TOOMBS served on the half-shell with a sounding Kuklux accompaniment?

The shocking tragedy which startled the people of Paris, Ky., on the evening of election day deserves more attention than has been given it. We published the particulars yesterday. From these it appears that a young gentleman was sitting quietly in front of a hotel conversing with a number of others. A second young gentleman comes up, and there is a careless and not very offensive bantering of words. Of a sudden one proposes a passage of arms, both draw, and in less than a minute there is a dead man to be accounted for. No previous cause of quarrel appears. There was little provocation and no premeditation. The whole affair is due directly to the carrying of concealed weapons. Had these hot-tempered and hasty young fellows been unarmed there had been no serious trouble. Both *were* armed. Both were quick to draw. The root of the evil is in the law itself, which is too lax and too laxly executed. It needs amendment.

The Republicans are very melancholy over the result of last Monday. They really had a vague sort of hope that maybe the lightning might strike somewhere. But it did not, and they are disappointed. In this they show a lack of discernment as well as philosophy. There never was an hour in the canvass when HARLAN stood the ghost of a chance. This is one explanation of the popular apathy. The mock enthusiasm which some of the hot gospelers of the partisan press sought to get up was generally regarded as mere fudge and nonsense. The people knew very well that the Democratic ticket was safe for a majority ranging from fifteen to thirty thousand—quite enough, and even more than enough, for all useful disciplinary purposes. So, there being no particular occasion to get into a fever about it, there was no excitement. But the feeling against Radicalism—even in the mild form which it assumes in Kentucky, where the Radicals are on their best behavior—is deeply ground into the hearts of men and they will none of it, no matter how nicely it be sugar-coated or Harlanized.

The New York Evening Post warns the authorities there to prepare the city for the coming of the cholera—which has already traveled as far westward as Poland and Prussia—and suggests the use of diluted carbolic acid as the cheapest and most powerful disinfectant that is to be had. It has been used with the happiest results in London, Paris and Berlin, where it is sprinkled upon the streets from the ordinary water-cart. It was amply tested, the Post tells us, and, first of all, in the European hospitals. It possesses many advantages over most other disinfectants of its class. It absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, and thus keeps the earth, when once sprinkled with it, moist for a long time. It is perfectly harmless, also, to organic life, while it destroys every kind of decaying animal and vegetable matter. It is only within the last few weeks that it has been adopted in the low districts of London, and the result is evident already in the improved health and general appearance of the inhabitants residing there. There will be no longer, therefore, any excuse for an outbreak of epidemic disease, if this simple preventive proves as effectual as many expect it to be. It is to be hoped that the city authorities of Louisville will give it a trial.

The Victoria League is the name of an association among the literary *demi-monde* of New York, the object of which is to secure the election of VICTORIA C. BLOOD-WOODHULL to the Presidency, and at the head of which are such unchaste lunatics of the one sex as THEODORE TILTON and STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, and such shameless adventurers of the other as VICTORIA C. BLOOD-WOODHULL and TENNIE C. CLAFLIN. These are backed by such people as the rich proprietors to that deadly foe to helpless infancy, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup." One would naturally suppose that these wretched people are merely seeking notoriety, without which, in some shame—whether honorable or otherwise is a matter of indifference to them—they cannot well exist, but such is not the case. They really believe there is some chance of electing one of their number to the Presidency, if not next year, at least four years thereafter. That is an excellent blow which HORACE GREELEY gave the chief of these sinners in his letter to the Golden Age, an abstract of which was printed among the dispatches yesterday morning. Thus:

But why should any man be the candidate of the present woman suffragists? Logically and consistently I feel that the candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, to be one that is mighty emancipated from the absurdity, folly, slavery, and baleful disservience of her sex. Too old to outgrow it? Yes, not for one who illustrates in his own personal history what you so judiciously term liberal thought. Too ugly? Then let one who has two husbands after two years living in the same house with them both, and who is the mother of one, but bears the name of the other—to indicate her impartiality, perhaps—and cause and candidate will be so fitly mated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal, progressive, enlightened regime, to sue for a divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overcome her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?

So far as the woman-suffrage question is concerned, there is quite enough of the horizontal between Mr. GREELEY'S shoulders and the brim of his hat to justify the remark of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that his head is perfectly level.

According to the official press of Berlin the number of German troops which are still to hold the occupied districts of France will be less than was at first intended. The idea of keeping such vast numbers of Germans away from home subject to the hostility of a population almost desperate on account of the defeats it had met with, was so unpopular in the new Empire that the Government had to yield, and orders were given to reduce every battalion of infantry to eight hundred men, which would make the seventy-two battalions of infantry to which the German army of occupation is limited, according to the treaty of peace after the first installments of the war indemnity had been paid, foot up a total force of fifty-seven thousand six hundred men. If we add to this number the requisite number of cavalry and artillery that are attached to this infantry force, the total strength of the German army of occupation will be about sixty-four or sixty-six thousand men. What a relief to France this diminution is can be imagined when we consider the fact that at the beginning of June still more than five hundred thousand German soldiers were stationed in that country, maintained at the expense of the French Government. Besides this immense German army which had to be supported by the French, the latter had to keep their own army, and, in addition to these two burdens, disburse the pay and bear the expense of two hundred and eighty-four thousand French prisoners in Germany. All the latter have returned home, and been, for a great part, discharged or incorporated into the regular army, so that the army expenses have been reduced about one-half. If the installments of the indemnity are paid in the regular order a further reduction of the army of occupation may be expected toward the latter part of the fall. If no cessation of payments ensues the German force in France will number toward the end of next October only a little more than forty thousand men, and this reduction will not only decrease the expenses of the French Government materially, but also remove a serious source of annoyance to the citizens of France.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says: "For four years the Democratic party has had complete control of Kentucky, and for four years its prosperity has been blighted and its progress retarded." Yes, if for the last four years we could have had a Radical State government like those of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee, we might have been in the same prosperous condition which now blesses the people of those States—taxed within an inch of our lives and forty millions of dollars in debt.

☞ The mystery of the Westfield explosion is at last explained. One of the witnesses examined by the Coroner expresses it as his deliberate conviction that "the boiler exploded because it was not strong enough to resist the pressure." We can see, now that we are told of it, that such must have been the case, and it is strange that it was not thought of before.

☞ The Philadelphia Press asks: "If with no hope of success, no reward in the shape of office and emoluments before them, the Republicans of Kentucky have cut down the Democratic majority to twenty thousand, what ought the Republicans of Pennsylvania to do this fall?" Why, about nine-tenths of them ought to drown themselves.

☞ A button manufactory has been established at Kankakee, Ill. We are glad to see such enterprises springing up in the West. Since the starting of a button-hole manufactory here, the want of such an establishment somewhere near us had begun to be felt.

☞ The new departure of the Millerites is set for the third of next month. We shan't be surprised much if Mr. STEPHENS turns out to be too contrary to depart even with them.

☞ The Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal speaks of Mr. STEPHENS as a "whipped traitor." He is *not* a whipped traitor. He is a Renowned Paragraphist.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Rough Hide made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ Whitcomb's Tonic Syrup or Improved Cough Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Testimony of L. O. Shennault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 25th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend,

L. O. SHENAULT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Have You Never Heard of It?

Then inquire at once at your grocer's for Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, the only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made uniformly with the same success. This article has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, and your testimony to its practical worth will be added to thousands of others.

au7 eod3

DUTCHER'S Lightning Fly Killer! DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR RED BUGS!

The most powerful exterminator ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace.

au1 eod6

Reasons for Attending the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School.

1st. Because the names of its Professors, Caruthers and Green, are stamped on the jurisprudence of the country.

2d. Because it teaches only such law as is useful to a practitioner in every State.

3d. Because, by the reduction of the course from 18 to 10 months, several hundred dollars are saved in expenses.

4th. Because a young man cannot mingle in the cultivated and highly moral society of Lebanon without improved impressions.

5th. Because its Moot Court gives a young man a familiarity with the practice before courts and juries.

au7 Mo, Fri&Mo.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

DIED.

SMITH—On Tuesday, August 8, 1871, at the residence of his son, Wm. E. Smith, in Lawrence county, Indiana, in the 76th year of his age, Dr. GEORGE W. SMITH, formerly of this city.

Funeral services at 4 o'clock P. M. this day, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Logan, No. 187 Third street.

COONS—On this city, on the 10th inst., AVERILLA COONS, in the 64th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Westport for interment.

SCHWARTZ—August 9th, at 8 o'clock P. M., MARY A., wife of Louis Schwartz, in the 31st year of her age.

May her soul rest in peace.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter No. 101 will meet in called communication THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for work in Past Degree. By order

J. D. ORRILL, H. P.

E. O. BROWN, Secretary.

K. of P.—Jeffersonville.

All members of Hope Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias, are hereby notified to meet at their hall this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the lodge. By order of

J. T. DAVIS, Jr., R. C. S. NORTHCUT, W. C.

FLORISTS.

NANZ & NEUNER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS FOR 1871

WILL be ready to send out by the 1st of September next. It will be sent free to all our customers. Sent free to others who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER,

Floral Bazaar, No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth st., between Green and Main sts.

Flower-grounds and greenhouses No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au11 d&FrMo

FLORAL BAZAR. New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh-flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street, between Green and Main. Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER,

jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.

I HAVE admitted William James as partner with me for the purpose of carrying on the plumbing, gas and steam-fitting business, in all its branches. The style of the firm will hereafter be THOS. R. TURNER & WM. JAMES. The said firm to date from July 19th, 1871, at the old stand, 130 Third street, between Jefferson and Green sts.

THOS. R. TURNER,

au11 d6 WILLIAM JAMES.

Copartnership.

I HAVE admitted G. W. Linton as a partner with me in the music business. The firm will be known as TRIPP & LINTON. The said firm to date from August 7th, 1871.

LOUIS TRIPP,

Louisville, Ky. au9 We7th&Sa.

FOR LEASE.

BROADWAY HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR LEASE.

THIS hotel is well located, and has a fine run of business, and will be leased for one or more years, with the furniture, from the 1st of September next.

Apply to JOS. S. WOOLFOLK, Agent,

au10 d1 eSu Lexington, Ky.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

FREIGHT OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Louisville, August 8, 1871.

IN consequence of the change of gauge of those roads, there will be no freight received at this depot Friday, August 11th, for any station except Covington and Cincinnati.

au9 d3 B. HORTON, Agent.

HORSE SHOEING.

LOUIS BACHE. FRANK BACHE.

LOUIS BACHE & SON, Horse Shoeing,

GREEN street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Louisville, Ky. Horses sent to our shop will receive proper attention by skillful workmen. Especial care taken in shoeing fine stock. All competition defied.

au6 SuTu&Fri1y

TURKISH BATHS.

GENUINE IMPROVED TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure,

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.

jc4 SuWe&Fr2m

SPIRITUALISM.

N. B.

MADAM HEIS, the celebrated clairvoyant, spirit-seer and test medium, is now giving most wonderful and pleasing consolation to her numerous visitors at No. 154 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy26 deod3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 66, East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shipments of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE, DEALERS IN PITTSBURG COAL FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more prevalent at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin, for biliousness always involves as a natural consequence, indigestion, and indigestion is sure to be followed by biliousness. Whichever of the two may be the first to make its appearance, the other will soon follow. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful and nauseous drugs, which are ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which combine in due proportion the tonic and alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a school-house and a general store, the Stomach Bitters should be found. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it keeps him healthy and vigorous, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the menstruum of the Bitters is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all who labor with brain or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits, living in malarious districts, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the many imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

au7 eod&w1

CONSUMPTION, Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. M. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which it had thy calmly stepped. Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Preparations, and a availed themselves of his wonderful alterative medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the afraid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two remedies with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the combined result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Seaweed Tonic is composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, without its "**Leave no Sting Behind.**"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated secretions are passing off by the bowels and in the urine. Appetite and digestion return. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It resumes from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A Supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without the previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulency, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an insulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the morbific matter, and brings it forward in the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished. The whole system is occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house and can sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. Consumptives must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these words, verbatim:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon regulated the matter in my lungs, and I was split up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite returned to the use with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He and his son Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the desiring sit down be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation, while the Pulmonic Sirup as a cure of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACKEAY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-M&F

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been re-purchased by a Louisville company, and thoroughly improved, and it is equal to any watering-place in the country, is open for visitors.

The proprietors offer unusual inducements to families and those desirous of spending the remainder of the hot season in the country.

40 minutes' ride from Louisville

Arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to furnish quarterly tickets at $35; monthly, $8 35; 40 trip tickets, $12 80, and 10 trip, $3 60.

jy29 d1m L. B. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS. Health, Pleasure, and Comfort. NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address

jy21 d1f ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R. and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,

je8 deod3m Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.

je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. HIGGS,

MAGNETIC and Eclectic Physician, from Indianapolis, has opened an office at 67 Second street, between Market and Main, where he can be consulted on all Chronic Diseases, such as Lung Disease, Kidney and Liver Affections, Spleen Disease, Neuralgia, Bronchial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Spinal Diseases, Consumption, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers of all grades. Female Diseases a specialty. Toothache cured in one minute, and the tooth preserved. Tape-worms effectually removed; Dropsy, Piles, &c. No surgical operation performed.

Consultation free. My practice has been very successful in restoring the afflicted to health, and giving relief generally. I would cordially invite the suffering to call and see my testimonials; although this treatment is not new, yet it is peculiar to myself. It is a magnetic power I have over diseases of body and mind. I can cure all that are curable, yet do not promise a cure in every case, but can give relief in all cases. This power restores the lost or impeded circulation of the nervous fluid. The powerful influence of this system over diseases that persons under the old system who have been pronounced incurable have, under my treatment, been restored to health in a short time, sometimes in a few minutes. I do not pretend to restore lost limbs, but I can, in all cases, give relief from pain. My practice is based on scientific principles, and is in harmony with the laws of nature. Many eminent physicians of other practice not only acknowledge its power, but have received treatment for themselves and families from me. 67 Second street, between Market and Main. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, from 9 to 12 A. M. From 5 to 7 P. M. the poor are treated gratis. A few references to persons who have been cured by me: Sanford B. Wilson, 627 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.; neuralgia in stomach and head, liver disease, ninety-five years of age. Miss Carrie Heath, No. 35 Chatham street; spleen disease, consuming the stomach, under eight physicians. 99 P. Daniels, 106 South New Jersey street; neuralgia in kidneys, pain between shoulders. au9 eod9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons that I filed on the 1st day of August, 1871, my petition for a divorce absolute and for ever, with two little children, a support, without a dollar to me for support or the children. I do not blame him for the step he has taken, for I was the cause of it myself, and I hope he will forgive me for the wrong I have done him, and I promise that I will never trouble him any more. I have left my husband's pardon. I have left my children with him this morning.

au11 d2* MARGARET ROMPF.

A Card from Victor Edmond.

I TAKE pleasure in informing my friends that my late difficulties have been settled satisfactorily to all, and that I have again resumed my practice of medicine. I am now prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the blood. My celebrated Imperial Bitters will prove as healthy, when used, as they have been heretofore.

Respectfully, VICTOR EDMOND & CO.

Notice.

THE citizens of Louisville and all others who take an interest in the advancement of any enterprise whose aim is the nurturing and encouragement of the female industries, are respectfully and cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the building in contemplation of erection by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of St. Xavier's Industrial School, corner of Twenty-third and Bank streets. This building is to be a home for the wayward and unfortunate girls of society, who, through misfortune, are without one, as the building occupied by them at present is inadequate in size to accommodate the numbers now apply almost daily for admission.

Come one, come all and by your presence encourage those sisters who are devoting all their time and energies to the rescuing from a life of shame those girls who, through Providence or otherwise, are without proper protection. The ceremonies will take place at 4 o'clock this (Friday) day, 11th inst. au10 d4

Flour! Flour! Flour!

1000 BBLS. fancy flour, standard brands, 1000 bbls. A No. 1 flour, 1000 bbls. family " 500 " extra " 500 " superfine

In store and arriving, and for sale at reduced prices by T. J. JEFFERSON & BROS., au10 d6 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

A Card—Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

I HAVE resumed the business of farrier in all its branches, and can be found at my new establishment, No. 27 Second street, between Main and Market streets, adjoining Lindenberger & Herr's livery stables. Skilled workmanship guaranteed, and the most careful attention bestowed upon all work entrusted to my care.

JOHN J. MERRELL,

Formerly of Green street.

To Loan.

LOANS negotiated for responsible parties upon real estate security, for any term of years desired. Apply to or address MORT HODGE, Louisville, Ky. au8 d1m

Opium and Morphine Eating.

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au8 eod1m&w2*

Important to Cotton Pressers, Storage and Freight Carriers.

WE offer for sale a new patent Cotton Compress, with steam engine, all complete, that will compress three hundred bales of cotton in ten hours for three thousand dollars, or two horses that will compress one hundred bales in ten hours for three thousand five hundred dollars. We will sell State, county or city rights to parties who may wish to build the presses themselves. A model can be seen at No. 75 Fifth street. For further information address

S. D. JOHNSTON,

General Agent, Louisville, Ky.

Or W. I. BLACKMAN, Patentee, Columbus, Miss. au1 eod7d&p7

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, LEXINGTON, KY.

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and after diligent search cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issual of a new certificate in lieu thereof. Therefore, all are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.

G. D. BUCKNER,

Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.

April 18, 1871- ap19 We&Fr6m

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address B. F. JONES, President Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind. jy15 d3m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine; 500 ozs Sulph. Morphine; 100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands; 25 lbs Santonin; 1,000 ozs Nit. Silver; 50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth; 50 lbs Hydriodate of Potash, best brands; 300 lbs Chloroform;

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 372 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh; 5 cases Gum Arabic; 200 lbs Flor Sulphur; 100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 372 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Ricaud's French Preparations.

Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.

Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "

Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "

ARTHUR PETER & Co., mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 372 Main st.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue his Art School during vacation. Terms per course of ten lessons payable in advance; drawing, $5; water color, crayon, or oil painting, $15. Residence 61 West Walnut street, between Second and Third. jy16 SuWe&Fr1m

LAWYERS.

UPTON M. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law, VICKSBURG, MISS.

au8 d1m

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE

WITHERSPOON & MOORE, Attorneys-at-Law, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, B. A. Richardson & Co., Dr. Pullman & Co., J. R. Johnson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. F. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS. Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville.....Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor T. Thomas F. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville; the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, '71.

SMALL TALK.

THE Bos. Po. manages to say 79 words to the column. It says the great cavalry General is becoming as Custer-med to flattery.

THE Evansville Journal thesh that Gath, of the Chicago Tribune, raaikth the Evansville Journal ofbth among the largesht printing boutheth in the Wesht. He isuht be Gathing.

AN Intelligent Compositor who has Extracted Points in his time, offers the following: "Why is the Small Talk like the first ice of winter? Because it is thin." [Laughter and applause by the I. C.'s, while the auther cools his fevered brow.]

THE Pall Mall Gazette says of Disraeli: "Mr. Disraeli is himself more amusing than the very best things he says of other people; and there are many persons who can appreciate himself who have not the smartness to understand his other jokes."

THERE is nothing so mean as Cincinnati meanness, except, perhaps, Cincinnati whisky. The Cincinnati Chronic-Time is a case in point. That paper uses one of its columns to denounce the COURIER-JOURNAL'S paragraphs as "thin and funny." In another column it steals the COURIER-JOURNAL'S paragraphs and groups them under the head of "Merry Moments."

SOME of the cowardly males in New York propose to organize companies of women, armed with deadly weapons, to protect residences from burglars. The World remarks: "In the confusion caused by a lot of girls armed with 'shoot, big-trons' creeping stealthily about a house at night, watching to get a shot at burglars, there might be a chance of a blunderbuss in the dark now and then."

THE Cincinnati Gazette published a "Speech by General Cary," in which he refused to "depart." The Enquirer says of the "speech" as printed: "It is a forgery from beginning to end; not one word of it was ever uttered by General Cary. This is considered in some quarters a smart and honorable journalism, but is in severity of the profession of the Gazette?" It must have been the work of that wicked infidel, S. Romeo Reed.

NELSON JAMES SAVIERS, the unfaithful husband who figured in the Stockton tragedy, is an Odeon, a Royal Arch Mason, a Royal Purple Odd Fellow, an Improved Red Man, a photographer and a telegraph operator. Mrs. Saviers, who shot Mr. Lake, is a native of Lacey, New York, and has been twice married and twice divorced. Mrs. Lake, now dead, was from Kentucky, had been married three times and was the mother of five children.

A RURAL gent of eighteen summers invested in a banana on the cars Monday. He carefully removed the peel and put it on the seat by his side; then he broke the fruit up in small bits, eyeing it anxiously as he did so. When this was done he picked up the peel, shook it in his lap, and finally threw the pieces out of the window, remarking, as he did so, "That's the fust of them gritty packages I ever bought, an' it's the last, you bet."—[Danbury News.

A RICHMOND letter tells this of Gov. Wise: "On one occasion since the war he seized a colored newsboy on the street, gently laid him down on the pavement, put his right foot upon the neck of the prostrate boy, and then shouted, *'Sic semper tyrannis*, by G—d!' But this dre adful expression of sentiment was immediately qualified by a request for a fractional part of cash in the 'tyrant'—making that colored youth importune him to 'do it agin' at the same price."

PLEASONTON to the President on a delicate subject:

Dear Grant, you ask me to resign
The office which I hold—the present 'un.
Though I'd fain hear from the great Ake.,
I am, with great respect, A. Pleasanton.

THE PRESIDENT TO PLEASANTON.

Dear Pleas., what can I save you—not this summer—
'Tis well to let Boutwell enough alone,
'Cause in Kentucky matters he's a hummer.

SOME lunatic recently wrote to the Cincinnati Commercial that everybody in California wanted to either marry or hire a servant-girl. The statement was copied extensively, and the deluge of servant-girl letters from all parts of the Union is now pouring in upon the unhappy San Francisco Labor Exchange. The San Francisco Bulletin says the following is the truth about the demand for women in California: "California wants five thousand girls to do general housework—white or black—in private townships. Thousands of Chinamen are doing the work of women in hotels and private houses simply because white help cannot be procured. The women and girls who apply to the Labor Exchange for work *refuse* to accept situations in the country. Some females who have come here satisfied to work in the interior of the State. These romantic notions about marriages will not hold water. Occasionally bachelors are captured in the manner designated by the Commercial correspondent, but these instances are becoming rare. California is not a wilderness in the sense of the mining camps some years ago, but, to quote in an *apropos* expression, while there are as good fish in the sea as ever swam, they don't bite as well as they used to."

SHOT IN HER BED.

A Wife's Vengeance on the Mistress of Her Husband.

Details of the Stockton Tragedy.

[Stockton, Cal., telegram, August 1, to the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Mrs. Julia E. Savier arrived here yesterday, from Carson, and took rooms at the Yosemite House. Her husband, N. J. Savier, telegraph operator, was boarding at the Grand Hotel, in Room 29, with a woman named Julia Lake, who was registered as his wife, and who is *enceinte* by him. Mrs. Savier first proceeded to the office of her husband, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and, upbraiding him for his conduct, threatened to shoot him. The gun was taken away, and she was then apparently pacified. Her husband accompanied her to the hotel, where, breaking away from him, she entered the room occupied by Mrs. Lake, exclaiming: "You —— sick, are you? I'll make you sicker," and fired three times with a pistol, one bullet taking effect in the abdomen, one in the thigh, and another in the shoulder.

WHO SHE WAS.

Julia Lake, the victim of this terrible affray, is of small stature, about thirty-one years old, and not pleasing in appearance. She has been twice married—first to Joseph Coddington, who died, when she was united to Gus Lake, now in White Pine, but who is said to have neglected her since the illness of his wife, and two children by her first husband, of nine and eleven years of age. She has the best care at the hotel where she is now lying.

MRS. SAVIER, THE AVENGING WIFE,

was at once arrested and lodged in prison. She is suffering from heart disease, and is attended by Dr. Ruggles. Her mother, from Placerville, comes to-morrow, and also her brother, who is a deputy in Carson. She was formerly Mrs. Seely, of Placerville, and was divorced from her husband in 1867. She is a daughter of J. W. Glenn, and has also been married four years to Savier. She speaks well of his treatment of her, but says that she was in feeble health, and he became enamored of another woman. She is fourty years old, and has been twice married and twice divorced.

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FATTENED FOR THE GALLOWS.

A Murderer to be Hanged After Three Years Confinement.

[From the New York Times.]

The case of Joseph Messner has excited considerable interest and excitement in the State during the past two or three years. From the time that the condemned man struck the blow that killed his wife, in the town of Penfield, over three years ago last April, his career has been a remarkable one. Nine different times he has been sentenced to die, and three months ago he was dressed for the gallows, when the Governor's respite arrived. His fate seemed sealed, for, unless executive official interference prevents, he will be hung in Rochester next Friday morning. The Democrat and Chronicle published the following interesting account of his present condition:

The prisoner sent a letter, a few days since, to some ladies who were his neighbors while he lived in this city, and who left the city and Franklin, prior to his removal to Penfield, requesting them to call upon him. Yesterday those friends made the call. Messner was asleep at the time they arrived, but on being awakened by Jailor Beckwith, he quickly recognized his visitors, and shook hands with them in a most hearty manner. He did not seem to have any special reason for desiring their presence. While they remained he talked in a rambling manner, and jested with them as he may have done when his situation was vastly different from what it is now. His visitors seemed partially conscious of the awful fate which awaits him, but his language was such as one would expect in a man who was conscious of his own ofterside enjoying the greatest domestic tranquility. He picked up his German Bible, which has in it illustrations of Scriptural scenes, and appeared to interest himself in pointing them out, and telling what they were, &c.

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We were informed by the constable who watches him that he generally sits up every night until 12 o'clock talking and reading the Bible, then goes to bed and sleeps soundly until about 6 o'clock in the morning. He generally takes a sleep in the forenoon unless his cells are so numerous as to prevent it. He does not appear to say much about his approaching fate, but if he makes any remarks in reference to it, it is to the effect that he is ready and willing to die. On his attention being called to the paragraph which appeared in the city papers a few weeks ago, stating that he was attaching himself to death, he replied that he did feel bad after his second trial, and for a few days lost his appetite.

Three years ago last April this man was lodged in jail, and to-day he looks stronger, more healthy and eats better, probably, than at any period during that time. The haggard and pale appearance, and the depressed expression of countenance which he had once, have given way to a florid complexion, and he looks outwardly as well as when arrested for the awful crime of which he has been found guilty.

It is rumored that his counsel have not yet relinquished all hope of saving their client's life; that papers asking for a commutation of his sentence are now in the hands of the Governor. It is difficult to determine from Messner's manner whether he entertains any hopes or not.

[From the New York Herald.]

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"Perhaps all newspapermen are not alike. I am sure I would not wish to see you hanged."

"Well, I have nothing to say."

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"No, nothing. I have no more to say. Why should I say anything? Reporters have come here, and I have told them the truth; and they have gone away and added lies to what I told them, and changed the things I told them. They made it all a lie."

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"Well, I would like that. I would like to speak so. You see, at the trial I was too weak, and the lawyers there were strong. I tried to explain, but they made me say what they wanted to, and then they cut me off. They would not hear it all. I tried to tell them how we had quarrelled—my wife and I—but they made me say we never had quarrelled that morning, when I went away to the city with a load of hoop-poles, I asked my wife to give me something to eat. She told me she wouldn't, and I picked up a piece of dry bread and ate it as I went away on the wagon. That was not the first time I went away or to work without my breakfast, not by a good many times. My wife was quarrelsome and quick-tempered, and she did as she pleased. That was Saturday. I went to Rochester with the hoop-poles. When I got there I had some business to do, but I kept thinking it was hard to go to work day after day without any breakfast, and I made up my mind to eat in the house. I kept thinking about this all day, and then I took three or four drinks of whisky. I drank the whisky because I felt bad. Well, when a man don't drink very often and has nothing on his stomach, no breakfast or dinner, a little whisky makes him drunk. So I got home late that night, and my wife asked me, 'You damned drunken loafer, where have you been in Rochester till this time?' I said, 'You know where I have been. When you go to church on Sunday and you don't come home till three or four o'clock, I ask you where you have been, for church is out at twelve o'clock. You say, "Some of your business." Now, I don't say so to you. I say I was about my business, and you know what that was.' Then she told me if I wanted anything to eat I must get it; she wouldn't. So we quarrelled. And when I killed her do you know she would have killed me? She aimed at my head with a big club and I caught up the stick to 'bounce' it away [word of the blow]; but the sticks missed and mine struck her upon the side of the head. I never meant to kill her. I didn't even mean to strike her, but to warn off the blow she aimed at me. But they have sworn false. Some of them swore false in the face of everybody, and they all want to hang me.

REFUSAL OF GOVERNOR HOFFMAN TO COMMUTE SENTENCE.

MESSRS. Ripson and Wilson, counsel for Messner, this morning received from Governor Hoffman a reply to a letter asking a commutation of Messner's sentence. The Governor refused to interfere in the case, and the sentence of the court will accordingly be executed.

The letter was read to Messner by his counsel at noon to-day, and the latter at first seemed overcome by the weight of the news, but showed no violent emotion. At 1 o'clock his counsel left, and were followed a few minutes later by your reporter. Messner refused to say anything more, and regarding his fate as fixed and hopeless. Numbers of persons are beginning to apply for admission to see the condemned man, but none are allowed to disturb him. He has been anxious for some time to commit suicide, but lacked means and opportunity. Should he discover these, he will not be hung on Friday.

THE LUXURY OF DOGS.

A Little Cincinnati Boy Horribly Mangled by His Father's Pets.

A Shocking Story.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 9.]

On the right of our beautiful "fast" avenue, a few hundred yards this side of the first toll-gate, lies the fanyard of Ernst Biersch, who lives a few hundred yards away, near the Avenue School-house. The yard, which gives employment to several men, has also for some time past given harbor to thirteen dogs, half of them grown, half of them half-grown. Fed upon the offal, which is plentiful and foul in such a place, these animals had become fiercer even than their breed—a cross between the powerful Newfoundland and the brutal "bull"—would have made them. Red-mouthed, gaunt and horrible, it is a wonder that such a pack could have existed in the midst of a civilized community so long as they did and not have been sooner heard from in the eloquence of terrible deeds.

Last night at six o'clock Willie Biersch, a bright, active youngster of the well-to-do owner of the tanyard, and criminally careless master of the howling hell-hounds that guard it at night, left his grandfather's (the comfortable residence of Colonel Biersch, on the eighth of a mile distant on the Colorain pike), and started homeward, intending to call for his father at the tanyard. He entered the tanyard unmindful or unaware that the employes had left it to the care of its night guardians, thirteen dog-harpies, more blood-thirsty far than the stags that tore Actæon to pieces, and Acteon. He had nearly reached the center of the place, and had called for his father, when long, keen fangs were thrust into him from behind, and he was dragged to the ground, literally into the loft of one of the sheds, other dogs coming to the assistance of their fellow.

At the taste of blood the fierceness of the huge mongrels caught, as it were, on fire. The boy was dragged again down the steps, and called to the yard, saying that all resemblance of humanity had left him. Black, bleeding, and dying, he still had the instinct which teaches man quickly the right thing to do when death is the question, and clung with his face downward to the earth with the energy of despair, else had his heart and bowels been torn from him and one horrible tale been told. As it is, the agreement that the neighbors became aware of what was transpiring. A bold man sprang over the fence to the yard, but was immediately driven out by the now maddened and terrible dogs. Then men went in with pitchforks, and people driving on the avenue stopped and went to the scene with fowling-pieces and pistols. It was brief and bloody work. The dogs were slain to the last puppy, but not before a strong man, who shuddered at the burden he bore, had carried the body of Willie to his grandfather's house. Here he was received by his grandmother, Mrs. Holdsm, a fine, large, American-Teuton woman, who, when the children whom she had about her saw sight, washed him to a likeness of the brave boy that he had been. The flesh had been shaven from his scalp; there were great ugly gashes in his forehead, cheeks and lips. Great pieces of skin and flesh hung from the back of his head. Ghastly holes, their edges lacerated with the fangs, were under his arms; legs and other tender parts of his delicate body bore wounds beyond description in their ugly nature. And yet Willie lived. No vital had been reached. Thanks to the instinct of self-preservation that had been so strong even in this mere boy. He could even tell brokenly how the attack had begun.

Dr. Richardson was sent for, and did all that science could do for the little sufferer. Last night, at midnight, when our reporter alighted at the door of the back room of the comfortable house of the Holdens, the scene was one of the most melancholy he had ever witnessed amid all the sin and sorrow of great cities.

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FROM MADISON COUNTY.

Matters Historical and Personal—Crops and Stock—Fifth Annual Fair—Premiums, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, KY., August 9, 1871.

Madison county was formed in 1785, and from that date to the present has been one of the richest in the State. The surface of the land is diversified, the great portion being gently undulating, with a fertile and productive soil, while other portions are alternately level and hilly. It is well watered, by such streams as Downing, Muddy, Silver, Tate and Otter creeks, which are tributaries to the Kentucky river. For grain and grasses, few counties can excel this, and large fortunes are here made by the raising and exportation of horses, mules and beef cattle.

In this county was built the first fort ever erected in Kentucky, the remains of which can yet be seen. Its builder was Boone, and descendants of some of the first settlers—the Irvines, Estills, Harts, Smiths and others—most of whom are men of wealth, social position and justified influence.

Richmond, the county-seat, was settled in 1786 and incorporated in 1800. It is a well-built and handsomely-improved town, of some 3,500 population, situated at the terminus of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It has one of the best court-houses in the State, with spacious and comfortable rooms for county officers, juries, &c., 7 churches, three flourishing schools, two or three factories, a successful newspaper office, and two flourishing banking-houses. The fair grounds are within half a mile of the town, and are among the best improved ones in the State. The amphitheater is not surpassed for size, beauty, and comfort of audience of the court will accordingly be executed.

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THE PASSION PLAY.

A Picturesque and Romantic Superstition of Bavaria.

"Once in Ten Years."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VIENNA, July 29, 1871.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau, which, after several representations, was interrupted last year by the Franco-Prussian war, was resumed this year. The little village of Oberammergau, at which the representation is given, is situated a few miles within the Bavarian highlands. The nearest approach to it by railway is upon one side from Wilhelm via Munich and upon the other by Innsbruck in the Tyrol. From either of these points a journey of twelve or fifteen hours by post is required to reach the village. No one who desires to witness the play will regret the necessity. From Innsbruck, the point of our departure, the road passes first through the beautiful valley of the Inn, then crossing a mountain winds for a while along the valley of the Iser, the same stream which passes so awfully by Linden, and is so unknown to the American youth. For about fifty miles we were on the main road which connects Augsburg with Northern Italy. At the little hamlet of Oberau we branched to the left, crossed a steep mountain, and in five miles reached our destination.

Surely the beauties of the Tyrol and the neighboring Bavarian highlands have not been exaggerated. The cultivated valleys on one side, the lofty mountains on the other, rising six, eight and ten thousand feet high, some times almost in a single precipice, with the clouds and snows and glaciers resting upon them, form a series of such grandeur as to make one regret that Oberammergau is so near. Besides the natural beauties there are the historic memories to interest one. Over this road has passed almost every army of Europe from the time of the Roman Eagles to those of the first empire of France, and traces of the conflicts remain.

All along the road at very short intervals rude shrines are erected, before which the passing peasants reverently doff their hats. In the valley beneath, crosses are erected in the fields of growing grain. On the houses we pass, pictures of the crucifixion, the virgin and the saints are painted with wonderful skill by native artists. The room of the inn in which we pass the night is ornamented with the crucifix. Churches abound on all sides. At Ettal, near Oberammergau, which does not contain ten houses, is one which would do honor to New York. Its frescoes and paintings, done by native artists, would challenge the admiration of a Florentine. Everything indicates the religious character of those mountaineers, and from this has sprung the Passion Play which we are about to visit. It is not a play, in our sense of the word—something to amuse one—but certainly regarded by these people as a religious exercise and the fulfillment of a vow. Tradition says that in 1633 Oberammergau was visited by a plague. To stay it, the inhabitants vowed they would represent the Passion of Christ, and repeat it every ten years. Of course the plague was stopped. At any rate, the play has been going on at the regular intervals ever since. How to go over the oddness of the year 1633 I do not know. "Once in a world style" may explain it, for last year was the regular decade. Many of the principal actors had served in the usual capacity before, subject to military duty, which, under Prussia, is the precedence even of vows, and hence the play was stopped, to be resumed this year. We reached Oberammergau soon on Saturday, having been parts of two days on the route from Innsbruck, and spent the afternoon in examining the locality and witnessing the arrival of strangers. The village is situated on the Ammer, a small stream in the midst of lofty mountains. On its left bank one rises at a single bound to thousand feet. How mortal man could have reached the summit I could not see. But he has, and has planted on its top a cross, which even from the valley looks to be thirty feet high. In the village are about a thousand inhabitants. Their principal occupation is the carving of wood, which they do exquisitely well. The inhabitants are generally dragged by a large dog literally into the loft of one of the sheds, other dogs coming to the assistance of their fellow.

At the taste of blood the fierceness of the huge mongrels caught, as it were, on fire. The boy was dragged again down the steps, and called to the yard, saying that all resemblance of humanity had left him. Black, bleeding, and dying, he still had the instinct which teaches man quickly the right thing to do when death is the question, and clung with his face downward to the earth with the energy of despair, else had his heart and bowels been torn from him and one horrible tale been told. As it is, the agreement that the neighbors became aware of what was transpiring. A bold man sprang over the fence to the yard, but was immediately driven out by the now maddened and terrible dogs. Then men went in with pitchforks, and people driving on the avenue stopped and went to the scene with fowling-pieces and pistols. It was brief and bloody work. The dogs were slain to the last puppy, but not before a strong man, who shuddered at the burden he bore, had carried the body of Willie to his grandfather's house. Here he was received by his grandmother, Mrs. Holdsm, a fine, large, American-Teuton woman, who, when the children whom she had about her saw sight, washed him to a likeness of the brave boy that he had been. The flesh had been shaven from his scalp; there were great ugly gashes in his forehead, cheeks and lips. Great pieces of skin and flesh hung from the back of his head. Ghastly holes, their edges lacerated with the fangs, were under his arms; legs and other tender parts of his delicate body bore wounds beyond description in their ugly nature. And yet Willie lived. No vital had been reached. Thanks to the instinct of self-preservation that had been so strong even in this mere boy. He could even tell brokenly how the attack had begun.

Dr. Richardson was sent for, and did all that science could do for the little sufferer. Last night, at midnight, when our reporter alighted at the door of the back room of the comfortable house of the Holdens, the scene was one of the most melancholy he had ever witnessed amid all the sin and sorrow of great cities.

The good old grandmother was watching over a couch on which Willie lay, and which was saturated with his blood. The little man was sleeping heavily under the influence of an opiate.

We had seen one or two of the ugliest though not the severest wounds, and were nothing the fiendish ravages of the fangs in the agony upon the pale lips, when the great eyes of the little one opened. He stared at the stranger for a moment, with the vacant gaze of those who have looked upon the beyond, then evidently recognized his father, who had been by Jailor Beckwith, he quickly recognized his visitors, and shook hands with them in a most hearty manner. He did not seem to have any special reason for desiring their presence. While they remained he talked in a rambling manner, and jested with them as he may have done when his situation was vastly different from what it is now. His visitors seemed partially conscious of the awful fate which awaits him, but his language was such as one would expect in a man who was conscious of his own ofterside enjoying the greatest domestic tranquility. He picked up his German Bible, which has in it illustrations of Scriptural scenes, and appeared to interest himself in pointing them out, and telling what they were, &c.

To a remark made by one of the ladies, he said: "All will be well with me by and by." One of the walkers at the jail brought in his supper while his neighbors were present, and on her departure Messner made some ordinary remarks in French to her which under any other circumstances the spectators would consider playful. On the departure of those friends he grew more sedate, and seemed for the first time to appreciate his condition. When passing through the front yard from the jail, he passed his hand through the iron bars covering his cell window, and called to the little girl accompanying his friends, bidding her good-by. All of them sat down to his meal, which consisted of corn beef, vegetables, bread and butter, tea, &c., and partook of it heartily and with evident relish.

We were informed by the constable who watches him that he generally sits up every night until 12 o'clock talking and reading the Bible, then goes to bed and sleeps soundly until about 6 o'clock in the morning. He generally takes a sleep in the forenoon unless his cells are so numerous as to prevent it. He does not appear to say much about his approaching fate, but if he makes any remarks in reference to it, it is to the effect that he is ready and willing to die. On his attention being called to the paragraph which appeared in the city papers a few weeks ago, stating that he was attaching himself to death, he replied that he did feel bad after his second trial, and for a few days lost his appetite.

Three years ago last April this man was lodged in jail, and to-day he looks stronger, more healthy and eats better, probably, than at any period during that time. The haggard and pale appearance, and the depressed expression of countenance which he had once, have given way to a florid complexion, and he looks outwardly as well as when arrested for the awful crime of which he has been found guilty.

It is rumored that his counsel have not yet relinquished all hope of saving their client's life; that papers asking for a commutation of his sentence are now in the hands of the Governor. It is difficult to determine from Messner's manner whether he entertains any hopes or not.

[From the New York Herald.]

MESSNER INTERVIEWED.

"I don't want to see any newspaper people. They all lie about me when they go away. They are like other people—they want me to be hung; they want to see me hang."

"Perhaps all newspapermen are not alike. I am sure I would not wish to see you hanged."

"Well, I have nothing to say."

"Nothing?"

"No, nothing. I have no more to say. Why should I say anything? Reporters have come here, and I have told them the truth; and they have gone away and added lies to what I told them, and changed the things I told them. They made it all a lie."

"But is there nothing you would wish to say in your own words—in your own way? You were not permitted to say all you would like to have said on your trial; but you can say it now in the Herald, so that all the world will hear you here, everywhere. The Herald always gives the condemned their last hearing on earth if they wish it, and gives them untrammelled speech."

"Well, I would like that. I would like to speak so. You see, at the trial I was too weak, and the lawyers there were strong. I tried to explain, but they made me say what they wanted to, and then they cut me off. They would not hear it all. I tried to tell them how we had quarrelled—my wife and I—but they made me say we never had quarrelled that morning, when I went away to the city with a load of hoop-poles, I as

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, '71.

PERSONAL.

Col. Upton M. Young, of Vicksburg, is in the city.

Dr. W. Walling has returned home, after several weeks' absence in the North and Northeast.

Hon. Green Hays, of the firm of Hays & Bell, left the city last night for an excursion through the North and East.

Colonel T. L. Alexander, United States army, and Charles F. Rudd, Esq., left the city yesterday for Lake Superior, where they spend the remainder of the summer.

Genl. B. Jones and family, superintendent Memphis and Charleston railroad; Col. W. S. Munday and wife, Gallatin, Tenn.; Captain T. W. Gibson, U. S. army, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

Tony Pastor and his troupe are guests of the Louisville Hotel. Miss Ada Wray, one of the leading features of this company, first went upon the boards in this city just after the war closed. She is favorably remembered by the amusement-going public here.

Hon. and Mrs. Hamilton Smith, who have been in the city for several days past, left yesterday en route for Narragansett, Rhode Island, where, at the residence of his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, they join Chief Justice Chase and party for the remainder of the summer.

Capt. Chas. F. Billingsly, who has been traveling through the South in the interest of a mercantile house in this city, returned home yesterday. He reports the Southern crops better than last year than they have been for many years before, consequently the people of the South are happy.

Lieut. John Shelley, who some months since went to Europe on a pleasure excursion, returned home yesterday, bringing with him a lot of Irish thorn pollox maces. He will present one of these to each of the lieutenants of police in this city. He looks like Ireland agreed with him.

FOND ENEMIES.

An Incident of the War and its Sequel.

After the battle of Winchester or—as it is sometimes called—the battle of Kernstown, in March, 1862, a wounded Federal soldier belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, and a wounded Confederate, a native of Louisville, but attached to a Virginia regiment, were laid side by side in a hospital at Winchester. The former had a severe flesh wound in the thigh, and the latter had his right hand terribly lacerated by a piece of shell. While lying upon the bed of suffering they became warm friends, and, as both were young men of fine culture, the attachment became strong. From the fact of the Federals occupying the city, and the regiment to which the Pennsylvanian belonged doing provost duty at that post, the Federal soldier was enabled to obtain many luxuries not included in the hospital fare. The same privilege could not be given to his new found Confederate friend. The attachment between the two became like that of Damon and Pythias. When the Pennsylvanian got well enough to go home on furlough he provided the Confederate soldier with a nice little sum of money. This was their last meeting until one day last year, when the Pennsylvanian, who is a traveling agent for a New York wholesale house, stopped in this city on a trip through the South. In the evening he stepped into a billiard room connected with the hotel at, which he was stopping to while away the time. While watching the game two gentlemen entered together. One of them he thought he recognized. Stepping up to him he introduced himself and asked if he were not the man who had lain by his side wounded at the hospital in Winchester in 1862. It, indeed, proved to be the Confederate soldier, and a happy meeting followed. The Pennsylvanian extended his stay in Louisville two days, stopping at the house of his friend, who is now a married man in affluent circumstances, and the two seemed as fond of each other's society as newly-fledged lovers. But the strangest part of the coincidence is, that each was twice wounded afterward, each remained in the army until the close of the rebellion, and each alike went through the various grades of rank at nearly the same time, and both having the same rank when the war ended.

WORK ON THE CANAL.

A Committee from Cincinnati Looking After the Great Job.

A committee of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. Lewis Glenn, Samuel F. Covington and Captain John Kyle, who were appointed by the President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, arrived in this city on Wednesday, with a view to reviewing the improvement on the canal. Gen. Weitzel and his courteous corps of assistants met them, and, during Wednesday afternoon and yesterday forenoon, engaged their time by showing them around the falls and going through the new work. The committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the work, and returned yesterday afternoon, satisfied that, to accomplish the work, would require at least three months. For some months past, General Weitzel has been receiving communications from citizens of Cincinnati, asking that the canal be opened at an earlier date than could be done to guarantee its completion; and to avoid this great annoyance, the General requested the President of the Chamber of Commerce to send a committee here to investigate the work, and be governed accordingly by the report that the work could not be done in a shorter time than three months. General Weitzel furnished this committee with a report of the work, which they will submit to the President of the Chamber of Commerce upon their arrival at Cincinnati. The report speaks encouragingly of General W.'s endeavors, and there seems to be no doubt about the work being completed at the end of ninety days.

BASE BALL.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.

The Grand Fancy Ball To-night.

For several days past the main topic of conversation in certain circles of this city has been the entertainment to be given at Grayson Springs this (Friday) evening. Are you going to Grayson? Certainly! So am I! Such have been the questions and answers heard for a week past. If all go that have expressed a determination to do so, more than the one special train provided by the Nashville road will be required. This ball will be "the occasion" of the season. The enterprising managers of Grayson Springs have brought to their efforts to make it a success, and have received the valuable assistance of all the ladies present at the Springs, in furtherance of their endeavors. A number of persons left for Grayson yesterday, but the special train leaving at 12:30 this (Friday) will carry the largest number of people that have attended any entertainment at a distance from the city this season. This train has been provided by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company expressly for the accommodation of our citizens, and goes through to Grayson station without change of cars. Tickets for the round trip cost only $5, and returning, will be good for passage until used. Persons desirous of remaining until Sunday can return to this city on that day by a special train, which leaves Grayson station and arrives at Louisville at 2:15 P.M. A large delegation from Elizabethtown will join the Louisville party at that place.

POWELL COUNTY.

More Trouble Expected Between the Whites and Negroes.

A short time ago two negroes in Powell county were summoned to appear before the U. S. Commissioners in Louisville, to testify in regard to a case of negro beating. Learning betimes that certain notorious white men of the county designed some act of violence against them, they left, and reached Winchester the night that an attack was made upon their house by one Curry and others. Dave Prewitt, the son of one of the refugees, having remained at home, resisted the visitors, and one of his shots took fatal effect upon one of the Currys. Prewitt then fled to Fitchburg to seek the protection of the Commissioner at that point, and was turned over by him to a company of Federal soldiers stationed there. The county authorities demanded the negro of the Commissioner's hands, but he refused to surrender him, and they declared their intention of procuring him by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and, if necessary, to use force in its execution. At last accounts trouble was apprehended, as some excitement existed. It is said that one of the Currys has proceeded to Frankfort in order to obtain the intervention of the Governor. The Assistant Attorney at this point has telegraphed to the force in Fitchburg not to surrender the negro. Another account represents that Curry, who was killed, had ridden up to the house of Prewitt in order to inquire about the ford of Red river near that point.

Tony Pastor's Troupe.

There was in attendance upon the exhibition in the Masonic Temple last night a somewhat crowded but delighted audience. Several of the performers are well known here, and were greeted with a welcome which only the Louisville people, without any other amusement of the kind, know how to give. Tony Pastor, in doing the Wrat, has selected a good company, consisting in part of the artists who perform nightly at his Opera House in New York during the regular season; and Miss Ada Wray, Miss Jennie Gilmer, Miss Kitty O'Neil, and the inimitable Miss Annie Hindle, each and all did interesting features to the evening's entertainment. The whole performance was chaste, and, from first to last, full of genuine amusement. Many novel songs and ideas, sayings and actions (something new for an exhibition of this kind), were hailed as clever even during this hot weather. Pastor's Quartette was well rendered. Miss Wray has improved in her banjo representations. Charley Walters does better dancing, singing and makes clearer somersaults than we ever saw him do before. The Airis of the Period speak for themselves, and Pastor's comic songs are all pleasing. To say one who can stand the hot weather in sitting out an entertainment of the kind, we say by all means go and see Tony Pastor. He shows here to-night again, and at New Albany to-morrow night.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE CLOCK of the Baptist church, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut, has succumbed to a sun-stroke, and no longer strikes the hours.

THE THERMOMETER at Cook & Sloss' yesterday indicated the temperature as follows: 7 o'clock A. M., 74; 10 A. M., 83; 12 M., 97; 3 P. M., 95; 4 P. M., 92; 9 P. M., 80.

THE ROBBERY of chicken roosts in the lower end of the city is becoming frequent. One man had his entire stock stolen. The thieves did not even leave a nest-egg.

A SLIGHT fire in Congress alley, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, about 11 o'clock last night, was extinguished by the free use of buckets of water. No alarm was given.

FAIRMOUNT is the banner precinct of Jefferson county. It gave a solid vote for the Democratic ticket without a break. Radicalism is not appreciated by the people out there.

A LITTLE GIRL, three years old, named Lucinda Riggs, strayed from her home yesterday. The description of her left at the First-street station-house describes her dress as light brown.

S. D. HOWERTON, brought here with four other prisoners in the Bony Vaughan case, and since then kept in confinement, was released yesterday on bail of $5,000. The others await bail.

A PERSON giving the name of Louis Oman was incarcerated at Station No. 3 yesterday upon the charge of illegally cutting a man on Portland avenue. Oman was promptly bailed out by his friends.

OFFICERS Daily and Meagher, in making their way through Court Place yesterday morning early, found a lady's waterfall and net, which had evidently been lost. The owner can find it at police headquarters.

We publish this morning a letter from Dr. R. O. Cowling, of this city, who is now in Europe upon a professional and scientific mission. This letter gives a minute and graphic account of the Passion Play which Dr. Cowling witnessed.

THE cases of the judges in the late election who were to have been brought before the United States Commissioner yesterday, will be made test cases, and in all probability will first be brought up in form at the October term of the court.

TWO YOUNG students indulged in a fight yesterday in the back room of a saloon near the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. They fought and they fit until both their noses were bloodied, when they retired from the field exhausted. As is pretty generally the case, a woman was at the bottom of the affair.

AN editorial excursion party, consisting of the members of the Tennessee Press Association, will arrive at the Louisville Hotel this morning, and spend the day in the city. They will take the Short-line railroad to-night for Cincinnati, and will remain there until Sunday morning, when they will take a train for the East and North.

TWO YOUNG fishermen, from Shippingsport, after fishing all day with no luck, came to the city Wednesday evening for the purpose of drowning their sorrow in the flowing bowl. They succeeded, and, becoming disorderly, were arrested and confined over night in the station-house. Yesterday morning the court fined them twenty dollars apiece.

CONRAD HESER was up before the City Court yesterday, charged with assault and battery, on the person of Maggie Einheiser. Maggie, who is a woman of the town, appeared in the witness box with one of her eyes deeply draped in mourning, which, she said, Conrad Heser had done by striking her with his fist. Heser was bound over in the sum of $600.

AT A DARKY ball in the precincts of Limerick, on Wednesday night, Henry Ferguson forced admittance without paying for his ticket. When an effort was made to eject him, Henry whipped out a tremendous big dirk-knife and proceeded to cut away indiscriminately. By the use of this knife as a protection he battered in and driven from the house. The county fined Henry twenty dollars.

TWO COLORED women were standing on the corner, at Third and Walnut, last night, when a third ebony came down Walnut. As she passed the twain she turned and said, "Is that you—you dirty good-for-nothing? I'll show you who you talk about," to which she said this, she slapped the one addressed, with the flat of her hand, on the face, so that it cracked like a pistol, and then started off on a run.

CONSIDERABLE commotion was created on Jefferson street yesterday afternoon by the strange antics of a drunken woman. She went down the street talking to herself, and swinging her arms about in the most startling manner, pausing to swear at some person. Finally she was captured and conveyed to jail. The husband of the same woman was before the City Court in the morning, charged with assaulting his wife. Such is life.

U. S. DEPUTY Marshal Wyatt relates a scene witnessed by him in Frankfort during the riot, which is characteristic of many other circumstances alter cases. A man was fired at from a window, and returned it with his pistol vigorously enough, when his assailant would present himself, until suddenly he was "circumvented" by two enterprising "individuals" from a window on his left flank. Two shots from that quarter were sufficient to make him take a quarter horse. He didn't want any balls in his'n, unbeknown'st to him.

ABOUT 6 o'clock last evening, a youth, aged 14 years, named Thos. Griswold, while driving a cart on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, was thrown from his seat on the shafts, by colliding with a horse car, and afterward dragged to the curbing, where he received severe injuries about the head, chest and arms. Mr. Geo. Seay, an attache of the Gillis fire engine, seeing the boy in great danger, went to his assistance and saved his life. The sufferer was conveyed to his home in the West end, and was insensible at last accounts.

BASE BALL.

Eagles, Jr., vs. Kents.

There will be a match game of base ball played on Cedar Hill, this afternoon, between the Eagles, Jr., of this city, and the Kents, of New Albany. The Kents will be met at the bridge depot, at 12 o'clock, by a committee of the Eagles, Jr. They will then be escorted to Cedar Hill; and, in order for them to return home before dark, the game will begin at 1 o'clock. The Kents won their first game, played at New Albany, the Eagles, Jr., being greatly encouraged by their victory over the Indianas last Wednesday, expect to give them a hard tustle to-day. The Kents are a gentlemanly set of young men, and as a large assemblage was in attendance at the match game between the first named clubs at the New Albany fair grounds, we hope many persons will also be present to witness the game at Cedar Hill this afternoon.

The Kentuckys visit Jeffersontown on to-morrow (Saturday) to play a friendly game of ball with the Harvesters. A number of persons from the city accompany the Kentuckys on their jaunt to the country. A large number of persons from Jeffersontown and vicinity are expected to be present at the game, and, as the Harvesters have been practicing diligently since their last defeat by the Kentuckys, a close game may be looked for. The Kentuckys start from the corner of Third and Green at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

A Fastidious Bride.

Mr. E. A. Hayden and Miss Maggie Mouser, a runaway couple from Marion county, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Ford and Miss Lizzie Martin, arrived in this city on Wednesday night, and, proceeding to Jeffersonville, procured a license and were married by Judge Mathews, of that place. The lady, being a Catholic, desired to be married by a priest, but, unable to secure the services of one, agreed to the course pursued. The ceremony having been performed, and the proper certificate of the same given, it was late and the parties were sleepy and tired. To retire was suggested, but the lady, true to her teachings, refused positively to share her couch with her husband, and accordingly the accommodating landlord of the Bruner House made some other arrangements, and the two ladies occupied one room and the two gentlemen another. The parties left for home yesterday morning, and from the actions of the bride it is evident that she will only remain wife by name until she has been duly married according to the rights of the Catholic church.

Kentucky Horticultural Society.

We are requested to state that there will be a called meeting of the members of the Kentucky Horticultural Society at Masonic Temple, at nine o'clock A. M. next Saturday, in order to meet a committee of conference appointed by the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association. We are sorry to learn that the coming off of the fair of each of these associations at the same time gives rise to some feeling. Both institutions are popular in this community, and, we think, deserve a helping hand from every lover of progress. Both are dependent upon the patronage of the same community for support, so that neither can act unjustly toward the other without incurring the censure of its patrons.

To secure harmony we hope these efforts may be crowned with success.

The Alarm at Frankfort.

There was another flutter at Frankfort yesterday. The saw-mill of H. H. Murray, a half mile from the city, caught fire, and the people, whose nerves are not yet quite quieted, imagined that it was an uprising of the blacks; and, it is said, the idea generally prevailed that the burning of the mill was a ruse to get the people out of town, and then set the place on fire. Consequently nobody ran to the fire, and the old mill was left to destruction. The cause of the disquiet at the capital has passed by, and such a thing as a continuation of Monday's trouble between the two races is, it is said, very unlikely.

Sun-struck.

Anderson Miner, a laboring man, living at the corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, was conveyed to his home yesterday, suffering severely from the effects of a sun-stroke. A serious hemorrhage resulted, and in the evening he was lying in a comatose condition. Mr. Miner was working a short distance in the country, when struck down.

OFFICIAL.

THE RETURNS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY AS CERTIFIED TO.

WARDS AND PRECINCTS.	Gov.		Lt. Gov.		Attorney Gen'l.		Aud. Pub. Acc.		Treas.		Sup't Pub. Inst.		Register Land Off.	
	Preston H. Leslie.		John C. Carlisle.		John Rodman.		Wm. Brown.		D. Howard Smith.		James W. Tate.		Gen. Speed S. Fry.	
	Gen. John M. Harlan.		Gen. B. Thomas.		Wm. H. Sharp.		Wm. Kripppendorf.		Wm. Kripppendorf.		James W. Tate.		Gen. Speed S. Fry.	
First Ward—														
First Precinct	93	77	90	58	89	57	90	55	89	57	89	57	89	56
Second Precinct	226	99	227	97	227	97	226	99	226	98	226	97	226	97
Third Precinct	235	43	230	49	229	49	230	41	231	41	228	40	228	41
Total	554	179	556	157	555	154	553	139	553	156	553	154	553	154
Second Ward—														
First Precinct	260	96	263	88	263	88	263	91	263	89	263	89	261	85
Second Precinct	260	43	249	51	249	51	249	49	249	45	249	45	249	46
Third Precinct	70	13	69	11	67	11	66	13	67	10	67	9	67	10
Total	590	152	580	150	579	150	578	144	579	144	579	143	577	141
Third Ward—														
First Precinct	176	42	179	40	177	34	177	40	177	35	177	34	177	35
Second Precinct	178	130	181	124	181	125	179	127	181	121	181	121	181	120
Third Precinct	181	79	181	77	181	77	180	80	181	79	181	78	180	77
Fourth Precinct	163	30	163	26	163	26	162	30	162	30	162	30	162	30
Total	798	284	804	269	802	261	802	280	801	265	799	263	800	262
Fourth Ward—														
First Precinct	238	69	241	67	240	66	241	67	241	66	241	66	243	66
Second Precinct	204	158	205	153	205	152	204	154	204	151	204	152	204	151
Third Precinct	246	196	246	193	246	193	246	196	246	196	246	196	246	196
Fourth Precinct	121	213	121	207	123	207	121	207	120	208	121	207	121	206
Total	789	636	793	607	793	605	790	619	792	604	777	606	793	603
Fifth Ward—														
First Precinct	203	205	204	211	205	210	205	210	207	213	203	208	204	209
Second Precinct	192	200	195	198	196	197	195	203	196	202	197	202	196	202
Third Precinct	191	110	195	105	194	100	194	105	195	105	191	104	194	105
Total	746	605	754	674	755	667	755	673	758	673	751	668	754	670
Sixth Ward—														
First Precinct	217	110	219	108	219	106	217	111	219	106	218	114	217	106
Second Precinct	208	176	211	170	211	169	211	158	211	160	211	160	185	159
Third Precinct	79	81	83	75	83	76	83	75	82	76	82	75	82	75
Total	504	367	513	353	513	349	511	344	512	342	511	349	484	340
Seventh Ward—														
First Precinct	247	149	249	142	249	141	249	141	249	141	248	143	247	141
Second Precinct	194	109	196	104	196	104	197	104	195	104	194	108	195	104
Third Precinct	73	71	76	67	73	68	76	69	75	68	74	67	76	69
Total	514	329	521	313	517	313	522	314	519	313	516	318	519	314
Eighth Ward—														
First Precinct	143	45	145	42	147	41	146	41	146	41	146	41	146	41
Second Precinct	257	193	256	177	254	177	255	179	253	177	254	176	254	176
Third Precinct	235	103	239	139	239	140	241	138	237	139	236	137	235	136
Total	635	341	640	408	640	408	642	408	636	407	636	407	635	406
Ninth Ward—														
First Precinct	155	104	157	99	156	99	156	99	156	99	155	99	158	99
Second Precinct	157	104	157	104	157	104	157	104	157	104	156	104	157	104
Third Precinct	304	340	304	340	304	340	304	340	304	340	303	340	305	340
Fourth Precinct	139	70	139	69	139	69	139	69	139	69	139	69	139	69
Total	655	601	661	591	660	588	660	588	660	588	653	588	659	588
Tenth Ward—														
First Precinct	324	89	327	86	335	86	337	87	337	86	334	87	337	86
Second Precinct	324	169	326	163	327	162	327	161	325	161	321	161	320	160
Third Precinct	375	377	377	379	373	378	373	375	375	377	373	377	374	374
Fourth Precinct	109	52	109	51	170	51	169	51	169	51	169	51	170	51
Total	1102	688	1109	666	1111	661	1108	668	1104	663	1100	664	1105	661
Eleventh Ward—														
First precinct	249	87	243	78	253	79	249	78	249	79	243	77	243	78
Second precinct	213	78	213	78	213	78	213	78	213	78	213	78	213	78
Third precinct	1,011	383	1,011	383	1,011	383	1,011	383	1,011	383	1,011	383	1,011	383
Total	1,473	548	1,467	539	1,477	540	1,473	539	1,473	540	1,467	538	1,467	539
Anderson's maj. over both	925	47	926	47	924	47	924	47	924	47	924	47	924	47
Total	876		879		877		877		877		877		877	

THIRTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT AND JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Senate.	House.
	Dem.	Dem.
	Standiford.	Johnston.
First Ward—1st precinct	95	.....
2d precinct	327	.....
3d precinct	344	.....
Second Ward—1st precinct	264	.....
2d precinct	235	.....
3d precinct	80	.....
Gilman's	97	97
Cross Roads	76	76
Jeffersontown	158	158
Fairmount	88	88
Meadow Lawn	40	41
Lane Run	60	59
Fisherville	148	156
Zanlich's	126	139
Harrod's Creek	134	134
Boston	72	72
Spring Dale	92	92
Shardine's	55	55
Lower Pond	75	63
Spring Garden	151	147
Middletown	186	181
Woods'	45	47
Blankbaker's	60	60
Shiveley's	35	37
Total	2,948	1,984

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Alfred T. Pope—no opposition:

Third Ward	769
Fourth Ward	850
Fifth Ward	763
Sixth Ward	594
Seventh Ward	613
Total	3,489

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ben J. Webb—no opposition:

Eighth Ward	686
Ninth Ward	665
Tenth Ward	1,067
Eleventh Ward	1,161
Twelfth Ward	433

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Col. Charles A. Gill, Judge pro tem.*]

THURSDAY, August 10.—Jack Armstrong, Ed. Nugent, drunk and disorderly conduct, fined $5 each; Ely Coon, Nick Clippert, Ed. Sales, Thos. Connelly, Peggy McDaniur and John Stockhard, same, discharged; John Morrison and William Neely, same, fined $10 each; Thomas Robinson, same, fined $15.

Conrad Heser, assault and battery with intent to kill on Maggie Einlheron; bound over in the sum of $800.

George Sooper, assault and battery on Margaret Frautner; held in the sum of $300 to answer.

Jennie Page and Amanda Taylor, colored, charged with perjury; dismissed.

Ed. Slaughter and Elijah Anderson, two colored boys, aged about nine years, charged with stealing $15; discharged.

Mary Holloway, Jennie Thomas and Hannah Shackleford, col., disorderly conduct; continued one day.

Charles Dickenson, col., assault and battery on John Brothers; fined $10.

Michael Linskey, cutting Pat. Mulken with intent to kill; continued one week and bond reduced to $500.

Michael Finnegan, assault and battery on Miss Lilly; placed in bonds of $500 to keep the peace.

Henry Ferguson, col., assault with a knife; fined $40.

Funeral of Hon. Thos. Sparrow.

COLUMBUS, O., August 10.—The funeral of THOS. SPARROW was largely attended to-day. Masonic delegates from all parts of the State were present.

Legislature—City.

FIRST DISTRICT.

M. Woods Ferguson—no opposition.

First Ward—First precinct	121
Second precinct	216
Third precinct	248
Total	585

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Dem. Sackstedter.	Ind. Irvine.
Second Ward—1st precinct	116	.....
2d precinct	236	46
3d precinct	9	.....
Third Ward—1st precinct	82	138
2d precinct	295	106
3d precinct	105	84
4th precinct	156	32
Total	1,198	516
Sackstedter's majority	677	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Waide, Kreigshaber.

Fourth ward—First precinct	239
Second precinct	201
Third precinct	243
Fourth precinct	1
Fifth ward—First precinct	358
Second precinct	192
Third precinct	196
Total	1,541
	1,183
Waide's majority	358

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. Guthrie Coke—no opposition.

Sixth Ward—First precinct	215
Second precinct	304
Third precinct	88
Total	607

FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. M. Wright—no opposition.

Seventh ward—First precinct	351
Second precinct	191
Third precinct	77
Total	613

SIXTH DISTRICT.

J. S. Carpenter—no opposition.

Eighth Ward—First precinct	147
Second precinct	355
Third precinct	355
Ninth Ward—First precinct	161
Second precinct	341
Third precinct	301
Fourth precinct	138
Total	1,334

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Cassilly.	Jones.
Tenth Ward—First precinct 326	46
Second precinct 177	159
Third precinct 336	135
Fourth precinct 159	19
Total 1,011	359
Cassilly's majority 652	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Anderson. Steel. Ferris.

Eleventh ward—			
First precinct	173	141	11
Second precinct	163	59	7
Third precinct	150	45	9
Fourth precinct	449	68	1
Fifth precinct	183	84	.....
Twelfth Ward—			
First precinct	34	77	.....
Second precinct	137	58	1
Third precinct	155	55	14
Fourth precinct	77	31	1
	1,471	548	47
	565	47	

Anderson's maj. over both..... 876

THIRTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT AND JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Senate.	House.
	Dem.	Dem.
	Standiford.	Johnston.
First Ward—1st precinct	95	.....
2d precinct	327	.....
3d precinct	344	.....
Second Ward—1st precinct	264	.....
2d precinct	235	.....
3d precinct	80	.....
Gilman's	97	97
Cross Roads	76	76
Jeffersontown	158	158
Fairmount	88	88
Meadow Lawn	40	41
Lane Run	60	59
Fisherville	148	156
Zanlich's	126	139
Harrod's Creek	134	134
Boston	72	72
Spring Dale	92	92
Shardine's	55	55
Lower Pond	75	63
Spring Garden	151	147
Middletown	186	181
Woods'	45	47
Blankbaker's	60	60
Shiveley's	35	37
Total	2,948	1,984

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Alfred T. Pope—no opposition:

Third Ward	769
Fourth Ward	850
Fifth Ward	763
Sixth Ward	594
Seventh Ward	613
Total	3,489

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ben J. Webb—no opposition:

Eighth Ward	686
Ninth Ward	665
Tenth Ward	1,067
Eleventh Ward	1,161
Twelfth Ward	433

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868 and the vote for Governor in 1871 as far as received:

	1868.			1871.	
	Governor.	President.		Governor.	
Counties.	Stevenson	Baker.	Seymour.	Grant.	Leslie.	Harlan.
Adair	696	160	656	261	.....	.....
Allen	652	39	642	271	803	607
Anderson	745	185	1,000	116	946	411
Ballard	1469	65	1345	106	.....	.....
Barren	1628	117	1486	390	.....	.....
Bath	1079	268	1035	107	.....	.....
Boone	1235	130	1503	256	.....	.....
Bourbon	1329	104	1372	184	1861	1539
Boyd	674	59	1000	94	.....	.....
Boyle	862	90	913	154	.....	.....
Bracken	847	129	1133	200	2,100	0
Breathitt	.....	.....	440	223	750	0
Breckinridge	1445	178	1460	408	1397	1150
Bullitt	861	57	1000	111	1,120	800
Butler	470	540	469	563	675	382
Caldwell	744	96	822	300	960	542
Calloway	1275	67	1316	58	.....	.....
Campbell	3026	1069	1894	1701	.....	.....
Carroll	777	25	994	94	.....	.....
Carter	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	.....
Casey	599	191	461	307	.....	.....
Christian	1507	111	1,000	1,000	2349	2435
Clark	997	111	1075	227	1048	935
Clay	487	317	445	681	.....	.....
Clinton	618	118	600	200	.....	.....
Crittenden	666	418	663	533	.....	.....
Cumberl'nd	890	44	598	108	688	.....
Daviess	2475	185	2,000	1,000	.....	607
Edmonson	303	44	345	155	.....	.....
Estill	605	666	644	630	.....	.....
Fayette	1749	2016	2078	1,000	.....	.....
Fleming	1268	798	1178	855	.....	.....
Floyd	1127	488	1102	1,000	.....	.....
Franklin	1403	183	1360	374	1701	1144
Fulton	848	1	749	6	.....	.....
Gallatin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Garrard	968	367	807	394	.....	.....
Grant	954	425	993	573	.....	.....
Graves	1894	1,000	1,000	1,000	1958	578
Grayson	673	101	816	416	903	702
Green	694	81	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Greenup	755	774	556	742	.....	.....
Hancock	691	16	719	105	750	384
Hardin	1711	104	1726	1,000	1490	1001
Harlan	113	452	98	476	.....	.....
Harrison	1404	198	1586	458	1615	1033
Hart	1047	97	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Henderson	1511	36	1807	88	.....	.....
Henry	1736	94	1462	157	.....	.....
Hickman	1047	97	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Hopkins	1130	132	1286	340	.....	.....
Jackson	119	493	100	1,000	4,029	80
Jefferson	16938	467	11072	1481	.....	.....
Jessamine	784	149	745	173	387	50
Johnson	367	535	374	1,000	.....	.....
Josh Bell	87	346	98	356	1,050	00
Kenton	3975	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	000
Knox	557	656	899	1,000	.....	.....
Larue	701	45	757	118	774	397
Laurel	382	532